On April 30, 1961,

on April 30, 1961,

identified himself as a Cuban

exile who formerly served as

and as

fof the
Cuban National Police during the government of Dr. CARLOS

PRIO SOCARRAS. He now regards himself as a politically independent Cuban.

ANALYSIS

said that the majority of the Cuban exiles in Miami have lost heart due to the failure of the April 17, 1961 liberation attempt. They are puzzled and dismayed over the weak and vacillating policy of the United States toward Cuba. For example, the United States is still exporting various products to Cuba (as of April 30, 1961).

"fed up" with the political leadership of the Revolutionary
Council under
and others who are suspected of believing in "FIDELISMA
without FIDEL". He claimed that the majority of anti-CASTRO
Cubans will not support this same leadership in another
liberation attempt.

He expressed the opinion that the United States had suffered a terrific loss of prestige among all Latin American countries who are beginning to feel that the United States is a declining world power because of its inability to oust Communism from Cuba.

He said the Central Intelligence Agency is being blamed by a great many Cuban exiles for the failure of the April 17, 1961 attempt.

SOLUTION

	a) Establishn	ment of a new anti-CASTRO Cuban
lead	lership under persons	s such as
		in the PRIO government,
who	he said is regarded	as a man of integrity and ability,
and		, age a a career Cuban military
off:	Lcer who formerly ser	rved as
	and as	at Camp Colombia,
who	has a character and	reputation similar to that of

b) Invasion of Cuba by U. S. Marines with the aid and participation of able-bodied anti-Communist Cubans, with sufficient air cover protection.

He expressed the opinion that 2,000 Cuban exiles should be incorporated into a 7,000 man force of Marines for intensified training at some base in the United States. This force would then launch commando-type landings simultaneously at various strategic points along the Cuban coast. He felt that the arrival of these men in the uniforms of U. S. Marines would not only be militarily successful, but would inspire the anti-CASTRO people inside Cuba to rise up against CASTRO.

He expressed the belief that forceful military action of this type would renew confidence in the United States on the part of all the Latin American countries, and that they would approve of this action. He felt that with the exception of the Communists, these Latin American countries did not regard the United States as an aggressor but as a liberator.

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6. ANALYSIS AND SOLUTION SUGGESTED BY

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On May 2, 1961,

a Cuban exile who was formerly an immensely

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was thy anti-CASTRO organization known as "Unidad Cubana de Liberacion", furnished the following information:

ANALYSIS

The Cuban situation can be solved only by United States military intervention, as FIDEL CASTRO has firmly established a Communist regime which is being aided and supported by the Soviet Union and its satellites.

The liberation attempt of April 17, 1961 was of insufficient force to solve the Cuban problem even had the initial landing been successful. The size of the task had been underestimated.

The full potential of the anti-CASTRO Cuban exiles had never fully been realized due to lack of unity, poor morale, and poor leadership.

The United States failed to back up the landing at the Bahia de Cochinas during the crucial moments of the invasion.

The United States cannot rely upon assistance from the Organization of American States (OAS) for decisive action against CASTRO, because the member countries of the OAS are fearful of internal disorders within their

own borders. Some of these countries are profiting because of the disruption of relations between Cuba and the United States, and many of them feel that the Soviet Union has become more powerful than the United States, and they do not want to align themselves with a lost cause.

The Cuban problem is as much a United States problem as it is a Cuban problem. Intervention by the United States would restore United States prestige and at the same time solve the security problem which is now posed by a Soviet Cuba.

CASTRO is daily tightening his grip on Cuba and the task of overthrowing him is daily becoming more difficult; therefore, time is of the essence.

SOLUTION

a) United States military intervention.

the opinion that the United States intervention only would solve the Cuban problem in July, 1960. He said he is now more firmly convinced than ever that this is true.

PSC

Anti-CASTRO Cuban forces should be combined with United States liberation forces.

In order to set the stage for this action, the United States should seek the cooperation of a friendly country such as Haiti or Nicaragua; arrange to provoke a war by CASTRO against that country. The United States should then intervene in defense of the country attacked by CASTRO. This would provide the necessary justification for United States military intervention.

7. ANALYSIS AND SOLUTION SUGGESTED BY

On May 2, 1961,

, identified himself as a former

official in the Cubangovernment who served as in the government of CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS He said after the CASTRO regime took over the government in Cuba, he began working in the underground against CASTRO, coming to the United States in January, 1961, after learning he was about to be arrested.

ANALYSIS

It is no longer possible for Cuban exiles alone to overthrow the government of CASTRO, although this could have been successfully carried out four or five months ago before the CASTRO regime secured such a firm stranglehold on the country.

The political leadership of , and other members of the Revolutionary Council, did more harm than good, as it only served to divide the Cuban military potential.

The failure of the April 17, 1961 liberation attempt has hurt the United States as a world leader.

The United States has suffered loss of prestige and confidence among the free nations of the world.

-18-

CUBAN SITUATION

SOLUTION

The United States should step up its propaganda against Communism and against the FIDEL CASTRO regime throughout this hemisphere and especially in Cuba. This should be done on an "around-the-clock" basis by many different broadcasting stations utilizing qualified anti-Communist Cubans and other Latins who fully understand the psychology of the Latin mind.

said that up to this time, the Communist propaganda of FIDEL CASTRO has completely out-classed United States propaganda, which has been very feeble and ineffective.

The United States should create a new anti-CASTRO force by naming an American as the coordinator to meet with the group of all prominent Cuban exile leaders at a roundtable to hear their views. This American coordinator should them instruct these Cuban leaders to carry out a plan of military action in furtherance of a United States approved pointed out that the Cubans themselves realize that they are not capable of achieving unity among themselves without United States domination.

*5*70.

said there are approximately 20,000 former Cuban military career officers and enlisted men still in Cuba who constitute an excellent underground reserve. He expressed the opinion that this potential underground reserve should be coordinated with whatever plans the United States decides upon. Volunteers from other Latin American countries should be sought, accepted, and incorporated into the plans,

57C

These plans should be drawn up without any political council or junta, which would serve only to create disunity. The plans should be strictly military.

After military success is achieved, then consideration can be given to the establishment of a provisional government on a temporary basis, to be followed by a constitutional and democratic form of government.

8. ANALYSIS AND SOLUTION SUGGESTED BY

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On May 4, 1961,

as a former employee of the Customs Service in Cuba during

the period 1952-1958, after which he served as for Trac Service, S. A., Havana, Cuba. He stated he is not a member of any Cuban political organization at the present time, but as a Cuban exile and an anti-Communist, he desired to furnish the following information:

ANALYSIS

The United States has suffered a terrific loss of prestige throughout Latin America due to the failure of the April 17, 1961 liberation attempt, and also due to a series of circumstances leading up to that event. The hopes of the anti-Communist people in Cuba have received a serious set back, and CASTRO has become more firmly entrenched than ever. The United States must act rapidly in order to solve the Cuban situation and in order to regain its prestige in the world.

Christianity is still the most powerful force against Communism throughout Latin America.

SOLUTION

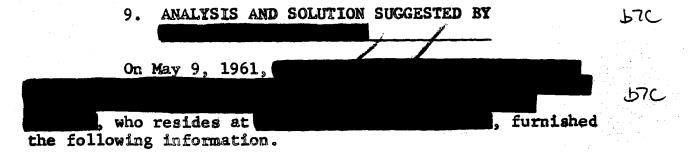
a) Mobilize and coordinate the power of the church against Communism.

-21-

SECRET

- b) Since the Catholic Church is the predominant church in Cuba as well as in other Latin American countries, the United States should consult with the Vatican to work out a program.
- c) Propaganda should be immediately stepped up through all available media directed toward the masses. This propaganda should be based upon the theme of Christianity versus Communism, rather than the United States versus FIDEL CASTRO. This propaganda should include organized religious processions against Communism, wide distribution of radio and written propaganda which can fully be understood by the uneducated, and appropriate anti-Communist instructions throughout the schools of Latin America. This propaganda should be directed to all classes of society, and especially to the laboring classes.
- d) Organization of a counter-espionage system, manned by anti-Communist Latins to operate throughout Latin America and especially inside Cuba.
- e) Organization of an armed force totaling at least 15,000 men, composed of volunteers from various Latin American countries, the United States, and from among Cuban exiles, including former career officers and soldiers of the regular army in Cuba. A base of operations should be set up in a friendly Latin American country with military equipment, including planes supplied by the United States.

The country in which this force is established should then declare war on Cuba and attack immediately. This procedure would preclude the United States from being regarded as an aggressor against a weaker neighbor. It would be regarded as a war of Christianity against Communism.



<u>ANALYSIS</u>

than ever as a result of the April 17, 1961 unsuccessful liberation attempt, that 1) this failure is regarded throughout the world as a great set back for the United States;
2) the Cuban situation is now more than ever a problem for the United States, rather than for the Cuban people or for the people of Latin America, and, 3) that immediate action is needed if the United States is to survive.

SOLUTION

United States military intervention with or without help from the OAS.

He expressed the opinion that the OAS could never be counted upon to solve the Cuban problem. He pointed out that it is to the economic advantage of many Latin American countries to have trade relations disrupted between Cuba and the United States; also, many of these countries are delighted to see the United States humiliated by Cuba, even though they are opposed to Communism.

In other countries, the political leaders fear serious internal disturbances should they join the OAS in mutual action against Cuba.

action by the United States would restore its prestige throughout Latin America, where the people respect power and not weakness. He said that the Latin mind only has contempt for weakness, especially where a country does not exercise the power which it possesses to defend itself.

He expressed fear that the United States' foreign policy has become too timid and unrealistic to take decisive military action against Cuba, even though such action would be welcomed by the free world.

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

	10. ANALYSIS AND SOLUTI	ION SUGGESTED BY	57C
	On May 10, 1961,		
	ider	stified himself as from	£100
graduate	of One of	. is a	
	is a prisoner of FIDEL (during the April 17, 1961		L7C
	is presently in the considers himself to		
	oliticiam, although he ser		

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business relations with citizens of the United States, and that he had always looked upon the United States as Cuba's closest friend and protector.

ANALYSIS

- a) Anti-CASTRO Cubans both inside and outside of Cuba can never dispose of the CASTRO regime without United States participation. The CASTRO regime is more firmly entrenched now than ever before because of the unsuccessful April 17, 1961 liberation attempt.
- b) The failure is attributable to 1) underestimation of CASTRO's strength; 2) political feeding, resulting from the unpopular Revolutionary Council and the Frente Revolucionario Democratico, which he said were promoted by CIA.

Re: CUBAN SATTUATION

c) The United States has lost tremendous prestige throughout the world and especially in Latin America.

SOLUTION

a) Direct military intervention by the United States.

He expressed the opinion that immediate action would preclude the possibility of the Soviet Union coming to the aid of CASTRO and thus initiating a third world war. He was of the opinion that the longer CASTRO remains in power, the greater will become the investment and interests of the Soviet Union in Cuba. He felt that the possibility of the Cuban situation sparking a third world war would increase in direct ratio to the passage of time.

United States is unlikely to take direct military action, and 570 consequently he proposed the following as an alternate plan.

b) Alternate plan: 1) development of an anti-Communist, non-political military force headed by a volunteer. American staff with a Cuban advisory board of officers; 2) this force should consist of anti-Communist volunteers from Cuba, Latin America and the United States. It should total at least 20,000 to 25,000 men; 3) this force should be supplied and equipped by the United States.

independent, he has had talks with the following persons who believe that it is essential for the Cuban exiles to unite as a military non-political force: , who

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

reportedly heads an anti-CASTRO underground composed of	
former soldiers now in Cuba; The state of associated	
with Cuban anti-CASTRO forces which were until recently	
fighting in the Escambray Mountains against CASTRO;	
, who reportedly was in charge of a	
landing force scheduled to participate in the recent	
liberation attempt against CASTRO, but which did not land;	57 C
member of "Rescate", an anti-CASTRO	-,-
organization;	[
who is reportedly connected	
with underground operation in Havana and Santa Clara	
Provinces; (First Name Unknown) and and	
(First Name Unknown) both former Cuban career	
military officers, and	
former career officer under the BATISTA government.	
server arrange assert perentages Policitimesse.	
also stated that he and a friend,	
Cuban exiled attorney, recently	
	Ked D(C
at Miami, which they would like to offer and put to use	
against FIDEL CASTRO in any military operation or plan	
sanctioned by the United States.	

11. AMALYSIS AND SOLUTION SUGGESTED BY

On May 17, 1961,

who had recently returned to
Miami after participating in the April 17, 1961 liberation
attempt which failed against the CASTRO regime. He explained
he had

in the Bahia de Cochinas area. furnished the following information:

LIBERATION ATTEMPT

Training of the liberation air force was excellent and morale was high among all Cuban exiles, even though they represented all shades of political belief, ranging from "BATISTIANOS" to former "FIDELISTAS". An aerial attack on April 15, 1961 against Cuba was highly successful, and all CASTRO planes were knocked out except six fighter planes, T-33's and Sea Furies, which according to intelligence reports had been junked for spare parts and were no longer servicesble. When the liberation attempt of April 17, 1961 took place, it was these same six Cuban fighter planes which had reportedly become non-serviceable, that were the deciding factor in the defeat of the liberation forces which had no fighter plane protection against these six Cuban fighter planes. ten B-26's of the liberation forces were destroyed and the remaining planes were filled with holes from Cuban fighter planes and anti-aircraft fire.

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

The anti-CASTRO forces had been assured that they would have command of the air, but no promises of fighter protection had ever been made to them by anyone.

The CASTRO anti-aircraft fire was extremely effective. One or more anti-aircraft weapons were on top of every hill. Their fire was expertly executed in the form of a curtain in areas in block patterns. Not one B-26 escaped damage.

Approximately one-half million pounds of weapons and ammunition was dropped by the B-26 planes, and are now presumed to be in the hands of CASTRO.

The anti-CASTRO air force totaling between 120 to 135 pilots, mechanics, and the ground force personnel has returned to Miami. Their "espirt de corps" is excellent and they are eager to make another try as soon as possible. In the meantime (as of May 17, 1961) no one from the Revolutionary Council nor anyone representing the United States has contacted them, thanked them, counseled them, nor recognized them. This force faces the possibility of disintegration unless some action is taken soon.

member of this group, had been attempting to keep the force by intact pending instructions from responsible sources.

<u>ANALYSIS</u>

a) Although there is reason to believe that CASTRO could have been defeated had the Bahia de Cochinas landing

succeeded, the task of overthrowing CASTRO has now become much greater. His victory has given his regime a big boost. Many people who were "on the fence" have now jumped to CASTRO's side. Of his total 300,000 to 500,000 militia, it is believed that at least 50,000 are "die hards" who will never surrender. Consequently, a vastly larger liberation force, equipped with the best weapons, will now be required to defeat CASTRO.

- b) Speedy action is imperative. Time is on the side of CASTRO. He is daily receiving more military aid from the Soviet bloc, and it can now be safely assumed that he has at his disposal the world-wide intelligence system of the Communists. Each day CASTRO becomes more firmly entrenched. Also, it can be safely assumed that the Soviet Union will steadily increase its investment in Cuba. It is predicted that soon the Soviet Union will have missile, submarine, air force, or other strategic installations on Cuban soil.
- c) The United States cannot rely upon the OAS to solve the Cuban problem. At present the OAS countries are successfully blackmailing the United States into furnishing them "hand-guts".
- d) The Cuban situation constitutes the most serious problem for democracy in the world today. It is not merely a struggle between pro and anti-CASTRO forces. It is a crucial round in the struggle for survival between Communism headed by the Soviet Union, and democracy headed by the United States.

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

- e) CASTRO cannot be contained if he is permitted to exist. His Communist propaganda throughout Latin America is far more effective than that of the United States. He has become a hero to millions of Latins who have been deceived by his propaganda. He is promiting hate campaigns against the United States throughout Latin America.
- f) If the United States is to survive, CASTRO must be destroyed. The Cuban exiles cannot destroy CASTRO without abundant United States help and participation.
- g) The United States has suffered terrific loss of prestige because of its weak and ineffective handling of the Cuban problem. The reputation of the United States sank to a new low because of the April 17, 1961 defeat. Everyone throughout Latin America knows that the United States supported the liberation attempt. Only by bold and successful action can the United States recover its rightful position as a great and democratic leader of nations.

SOLUTION

- a) The United States should completely step up its propaganda throughout Latin America, including Cuba. This should be done on a twenty-four hour daily basis by every possible medium, and keyed to every strata of Latin intellect, especially toward the masses. Radio SWAN is ineffective and United States propaganda in general is shamefully poor. The United States should teach democracy and promote it with a positive program.
- b) Prompt military action with United States participation against CASTRO.

Re: CUBAN SITUATION

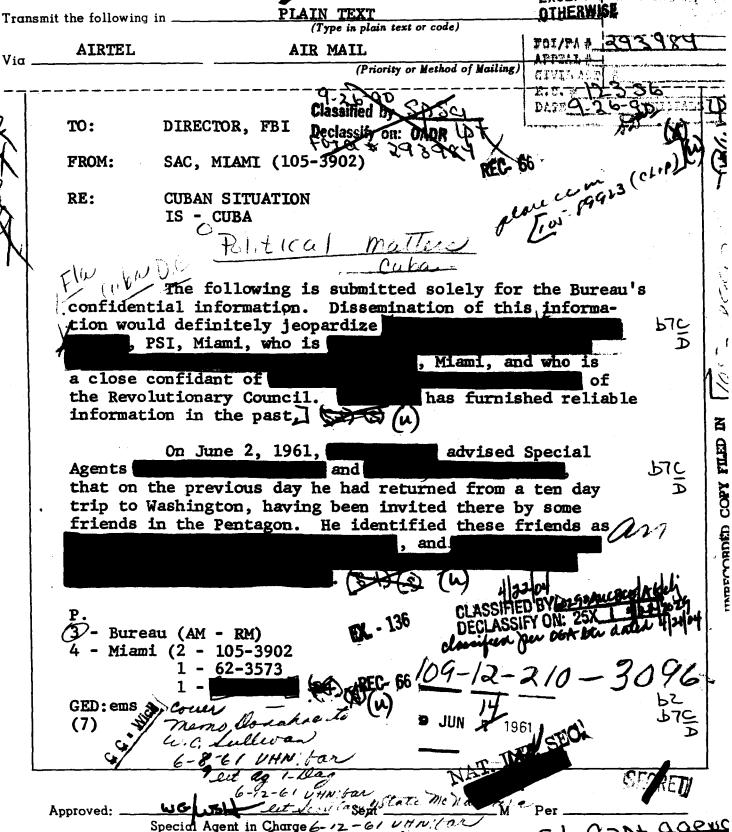
- c) A large and powerful armed force must be formed immediately, consisting of 1) Cuban exile volunteers, including those who survived the April 17, 1961 attack;
 2) United States military forces equipped with planes, boats, arms, and equipment of the very best, and 3) volunteer freedom fighters from other countries, in order to give this operation the flavor of united action by the forces of freedom against Communism.
- d) A selective service system for Cuban exiles should be set up for the purpose of establishing a file on able-bodied men of military age, in order to recruit them into a training program. This should be carried out on a non-political military basis.

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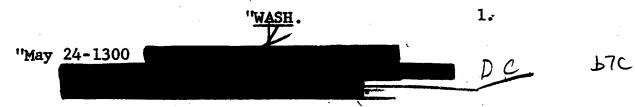
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that he maintained during this trip concerning his contacts b7D with various Pentagon officials, which reads as follows;



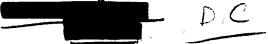
"Made known purpose of visit. Get info. of invasion members into proper hands. Try to develop a future program. A good friend of Cuba. Suggested a series of meetings. Suggested he would, along with coordinate successive interviews.

P2C

"Sol. thinks invasion not properly planned. Information leaked. Considers promoters of invasion, amateurs, and inexperienced. Thinks U.S. should get into it soon as possible by giving support to Cuban exiles, and in a joint effort, with carriers and marines. Suggested we use F 86H's and B 57 (Canberras) with C 54 as transports. Above all have top cover at all times. Suggested strongly to use at least two F 104's at proper time at M 2 sonic barrier over principal towns to create confusion without major damage and casualties. He would decidedly give all necessary support and advice, and training. Suggested using Boca Chica as base for air force.

"Suggested we work together on a planification program then present it to navy and army for approval and hence to the President. Made appointment with

57C



"May 24, 1500

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PLE R DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

"Knew already purpose of visit through very interested in recordings, when explained what all about.

PSC

"Very disgusted at C.I.A. Thinks they made an awful mess about invasion, specially on beachhead spot location. Air support insufficient and not properly planned. Navy not enough. Thinks U.S. should have followed through behind brigade with full strength.



57C

"Suggested two theories. One, give Cubans full support, and attack combined with paratroopers, infantry, armored division, and air force, with joint U.S. forces at Pinar del Rio, Las Villas and Isle of Pines. Two, attack with half million U.S. troops and finish off in one morning. In all cases, establish a military junta which would lead country to elections. Above all, get rid of Castro as soon as possible.

"Thinks this is a matter for the Pentagon exclusively. We should develop future plans and work alongside Pentagon.

"I suggested laying the whole matter with Com. LeMay. He thinks Gen. LeMay might not want to handle it before he

3.

"is made Chief of Staff on July, because his superiors might not judge him well. Then again, he thinks, he might like it, because he'll come into office with a new plan of action and something firm on his hands, with a line to follow.





"Absolutely sure CIA has Communist infiltration, since Castro knew all moves. Blames Chester Bowles and Adlai tevenson for influencing the President into changing his mind and not giving orders to follow with air cover and support on invasion day.

"Spoke about other things in general as to the how abouts of this operations and made other appointments. Agreed to meet soon again.

(Pentagon's Office) ''May 25 0800--Discussed matters further. Said he would hold off planning till after other interviews and appointments.

b7C "Mair 25 0900-(Pentagon's Office),

very interested on recordings. Kept them for copying, translation and resuming, to discuss with Gen.

Curtie eMay. Wants to meet next day. Asked for our immediate plans. Wanted to know about Said the boys across the river (CIA) had thrown him ice and had left for Miami very discouraged, was worried about him.

"Discussed some plans with him. Said he flew to K.W. the morning of the invasion. Said he would resign his post and commission if he had to, in order to work with us. Approves a decided total and complete armed support for Cuban exiles.

Pentagon should handle military matters and not CIA,

DIC.

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- 4 -





"but doesn't think Pentagon should request it from President. His advice is to work on a plan, then I would present it to the President, with a request to let Pentagon handle Cuban military affairs.

/b7C

"Suggested we meet with navy and army to discuss plans and present a memo to the President.

"Said the whole thing had been done amateurishly, that CIA seemed to deliberately given the thing over to Castro.

"Wants to keep on working and come up with something definite. He would return recordings next day.

5.

"May 26-1000--

17C

'Gen. states that he has spoken to a few. He stated the solution is a combined task force of <u>MS</u> and Cubans. <u>MS</u> troops would attack and liberate tetritories, Cuban troops would then take over control. Make an operation to last no more than a few days. Cuban troops should be trained specially on occupation and government matters to run the country, in more of a police fashion than anything else. He thinks the only way is for the Pentagon to run matters professionally, but that when the matter is laid before the right parties a strong opposition will come from Adlai Stevenson, Chester Bowles, and a few others.

57C

"The matter was well discussed for a period of a couple of hours.

"The General insisted I move to his house and be their guest; I refused, not wanting to inconvenience them. gave me a present for my wife.

b7C





ME IS CLASSED THE STREET

"General is sure that nothing will be done regarding Cuban matters before President Kennedy goes to Paris to meet Kruschef, and then to Montevideo to meet with other

6.

Latin American Presidents; consequently, no decisions will be made before the middle of July.

"He states that the present political situation is very extremely tense, and some radical decisions must be taken if we are to keep democracy.

"He called the second chief of CIA, and asked if he wanted to talk to me, but the answer was 'no.' He didn't give my exact identity, and when asked about it, he said he didn't know.

"The General drove us down town to the OAS, and we agreed to meet on Monday again to plan the week's work.

"May 26 - 2000 (Called at Miami to rush up. He'll by come up Monday).

"May 29, 0900-- (Pentagon's Office)

's said his impressions were very good, but he would not say exactly how or why. He feels we should loose no time, advised me to go ahead and work on the line I was following, that I was on the right track, and it was the only way. It seemed to me that he had spoken to higher officials but he was not very transmittive. He gave the impression of being very optimistic, but it's logical he can not get involved, due to his position. He agreed to return

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7.

"the recordings Wed. 31st a.m. He, however, said that





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"the recordings had proven very effective and not only had created a very good impression but had helped out a lot and cleared a lot of things. Somehow there was a feeling the company of the company of

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"May 29-1500--

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"We discussed the whole plan again. He said he had spoken to the company (CIA) about it, and would discuss it with the company and the company of the compan

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b7C

very much surprised. He spoke of a meeting, April 17th where Stevenson and Bowles had been present. He feels stronger than ever that we must accomplish this task as soon as possible, and that if we don't we'll loose the U.S. before we put a man on the moon, we have all the probabilities against us. The whole organization plan was discussed again. He mentioned the importance of talking to politicians and specially to Sen.

Smathers. He would than talk to others. He also mentioned the importance of talking to mentioned talking t

8.

"May 31-1000--

57C

"He returned the recordings, said he was very optimistic, very well impressed and for me to relax. I advised that I would be leaving, and would send him a copy of my memorandum so that he would present it to the proper authorities for opinion and consultation, and advise before I present it to

The recordings mentioned in the above diary are recordings which made of interviews conducted by him of men who returned to Miami after participating in the unsuccessful invasion attempt of April 17, 1961. The information contained in the recordings related to

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operations of the organization, the camps, circumstances of the landing, reasons for failure, and estimates of the strength of the enemy. He said that opinions concerning the camps range from "good" to "bad;" that the food was generally considered good; that there were no complaints about the quarters, but some of the men complained about mistreatment and about the inexperience of the Cuban officers who were in charge at the camp. He said that all of them, without exception, complained of the lack of fighter air support, lack of sufficient number of bombers and supplies.

mentioned in the diary, is

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b2

Cuba

b7

b7

cuba

identified in his diary told him that they are not in a position to make a direct approach to President Kennedy with respect to their views as indicated in the above diary. They stated that for internal political reasons, it would be preferable for to ask president Kennedy to give the United States military forces authority to take care of the Cuban situation through direct military intervention.

said that when he returned to
Miami, he immediately advised concerning his contacts with the Pentagon.

appeared to be very receptive to the idea of military
intervention by the United States, and he requested
to prepare a memorandum expressing the views of
the anti-CASTRO Cuban forces, including a recommendation
that the anti-CASTRO Cuban forces be allowed to participate

along with the Americans, in any military intervention.

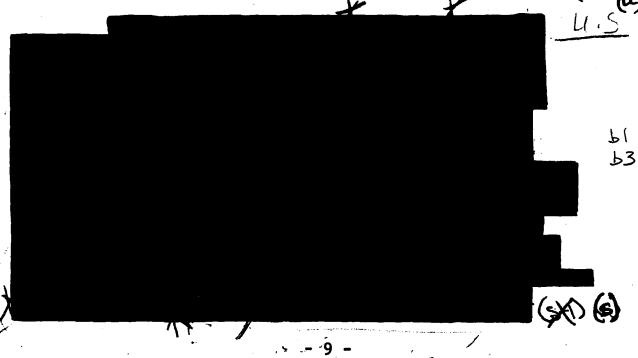
SECRETI



said that he planned to start working on this memorandum immediately, as planned to presumed go to Washington on Monday, June 5th. would present this memorandum to President Kennedy personally.

said that he planned to stress in this memorandum the opinion that anti-Communist Cuban forces should be given an intensive course in the United States on civil and military government, in order to prepare them for the takeover. He said that some of the men who returned from the unsuccessful invasion told him that they felt it was probably a good thing, after all, that the invasion had not succeeded, because they had received no preparation for taking over and administering a temporary or provisional government. (3) (W)

On June 6, 1961, advised that he plans to return to Washington, D. C., upon invitation of his friends in the Pentagon, after back to Miami, on or about June 7, 1961, from Washington.



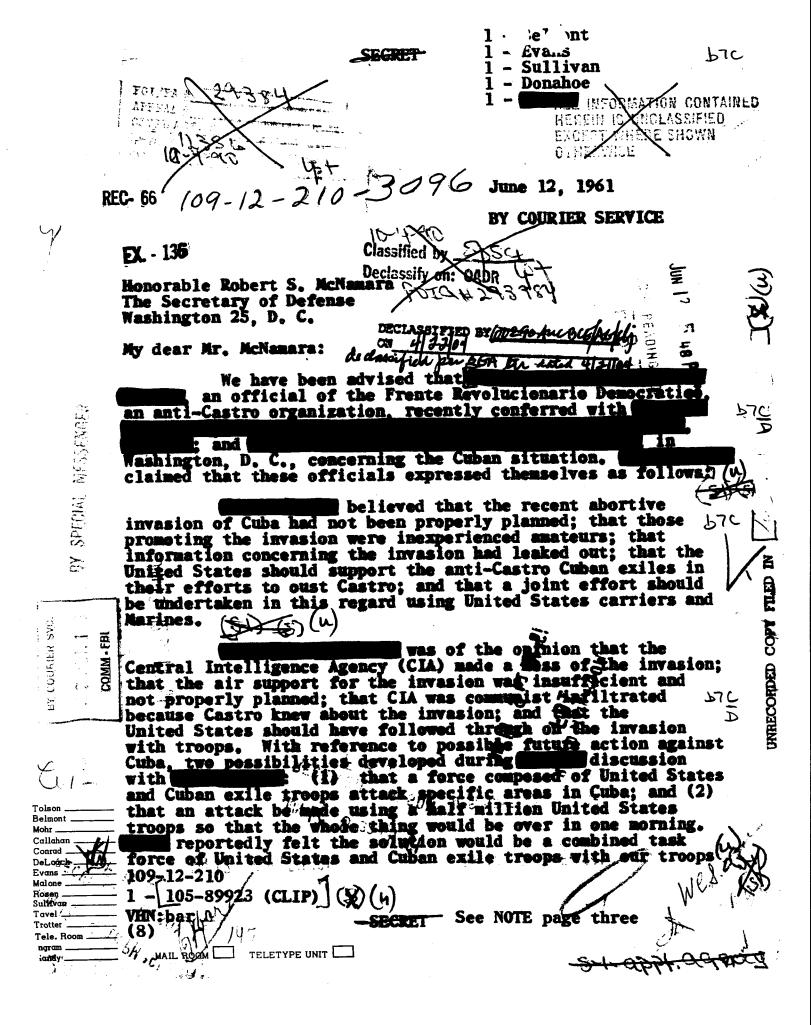
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Miami will keep the Bureau advised of further pertinent developments.



Honorable Robert S. McNamara

doing the attacking and liberating and the Cuban exiles then assuming control of the liberated areas. This operation would be so designed so as to last for only a few days. felt that no decisions would be made with respect to the Cuban situation before mid-July, 1961. (S) (w)

reportedly advocated full **D7C** armed support for the Cuban exiles. He commented that the recent Cuban invasion had been amateurishly handled.

also claimed that the foregoing officials told him they were not in a position to directly approach President Kennedy concerning their views. These officials stated that because of internal political reasons, it would be preferable of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, to ask the President to give the United States military authority to take care of the Cuban situation through direct indicated he contacted military intervention. who appeared receptive to the idea of United States military intervention.

It is our understanding that to prepare a memorandum setting forth the views of the anti-Castro forces, including a recommendation that these forces be allowed to participate, along with the Americans, in any military intervention. The plant of the urge in his memorandum that the anti-Castro forces be given training in civil and military government since some of those who participated in the abortive invasion indicated they had not received such training. would present this memorandum to the President lly as the had planned to go to Washington, D. C., personally as on June 5, 1961 (S) (W)

It is recognized that this version of the matters I It is not known discussed emanates solely from whether the above-mentioned officers were authorized to conduct such conversations; however, we are furnishing these data for your information.

Sincerely yours.

J. EDGAR HOCVER

Honorable Robert S, McNamara

NOTE: Classified "Secret" since the unauthorized disclosure of this information could have effect on our national defense and jeopardize the security of the United States.

See cover memorandum Donahoe to W. C. Sullivan, 6/9/61, same subject, prepared by VHN:bar.

UNITED STATES GO INMENT emorandum Director, FBI (109-12-210) DATE: 6-12-61 Legal Attaché, Madrid (109-16) FROM SON SUBJECT! FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA IS - CUBA Re Bureau cable 6-3-61, which supplied information INS had obtained from an air freight crew to the effect that they had seen FIDEL CASTRO in the Azores on 6-1-61. Reference also Madrid cable of 6-5-61 reporting that Attached are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum and nine copies of an evaluation memorandum concerning this abroad mentioned in the memorandum is abroad is PID memorandum has been classified confidential to protect , who furnishes information of Bureau interest on a continuing basis to the Madrid Office. No local dissemination was made of the memorandum. ЪΙ Ext has been previously reported to the Bureau that the Compania Cubana de Aviación stops in the Axores for refueling on its regular flights between Havana and Prague, Czechoslovakia, and it is believed possible that the air freight crew furnishing the information to INS may have seen some other bearded Cuban at the Santa "50JUNZ **REC-53** P. 2 - Bureau (Enc JUN 14 1961 1 - Paris sent direct) CDA:HDE



Madrid 109-16

to Europe.

on 6-5-61 the writer contacted

mentioned above, and

and requested them to endeavor to verify whether CASTRO had passed through the Azores.

This was done inasmuch as they were known to be in contact with the contact with the

was then in Paris but that they could contact him to determine whether he had any information concerning CASTRO's supposed by travel. On 6-9-61 made available a copy of a letter they had received from pertinent parts of which letter are set forth in the letterhead memorandum.

A copy of this letter, together with one copy each of the letterhead and evaluation memoranda, is being sent direct to the Paris Office for information. The Madrid Office will continue to follow this matter here, and the Bureau will be advised.

P.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C. June 12, 1961

Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

CU LA

On June 9, 1961, and the same abroadvised that he had been unable to obtain any information to date indicating that CASTRO had passed through the Azores. He mentioned that he had received information from a friend that RABUROA, Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Paris, France, on June 2, 1961, Spent the night at the Hotel Quai D'Orsay, and left the following day for Cairo, Egypt.

The source said that the friend had received information from persons who had spoken with ROA and his wife in Paris and that these Latter indicated that ROA is very sad and distressed, as is his wife. They gained the impression that he is not in a very comfortable position and now is only a "stooge" for in Havana, and members of the party. ROA was reported to be going to Cairo for the preparatory meeting for a "Neutralist" Conference to be held there at a future date.

cute ource said that his friend claimed to have received information from reliable sources that there is a "cooling" atmosphere between NASSER in Cairo and FIDEL CASTRO in Havana.

Caro - Stowne According to the source, his friend advised him that a Cuban labor leader named arrived in Paris on May 30, 1961, and spent four day's there. He attended a meeting given by the French Communists in favor of Cuba. The only Cubans attending this meeting were persons from the Cuban Embassy in Paris. Source said that he was advised that spoke with ROA during the time they coincided in Paris.

> is document contains neither ---ommendations nor conclusions of FBI. It is the property of FBI and is loaned to your agency:

distributed outside your agency. 109-12-216-3097

ENCLOSURE CONTINUE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C. June 12, 1961

Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

In connection with the memorandum dated June 12, 1961, on the above subject, the confidential sources abroad mentioned therein are ones who have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; if and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12204 BY 60290AUCDCH AGCY

109-12-210 - 3097 INCLOSURIA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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<u> </u>	Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.					
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	□ (b)(6)		□ (k)(7)			
	Information pertained only to a third party verification request is listed in the title only.	with no reference to the subject of yo	our request or the subject of your			
-	Documents originated with another Government for review and direct response to you.	nent agency(ies). These documents	were referred to that agency(ies)			
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).					
	Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.					
	Pages were not considered for release as the	ney are duplicative of				
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TO : W. C. Sullivan	DATE: 6 1 - Belu 1 - Evan	70	Sullivan Tavel Trotter Tele. Room
FROM: S. B. Donahoe	1 0-11		Ingram Gandy
SUBJECT: THE CUBAN SITUATION INTERNAL SECURITY	CUBA CLASSIFIED DECLASSIFY	NAME AS A SECOND DE LA SECONO DE LA SECONDA	Deflation .
officials who allegedly adverses	ocated U.S. interview of the council, should itary forces interview.	vention in Cuba. I seek president vene in Cuba. D	These ial issem-
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to Washington, D. C. which U. S. military officials.	available diary he dealt with his commande to and	kept during red ntacts with vari rip at invitation	cent trip ious bi on of bic
Review of diary indicates f	offoming:		圣
Purpose of trip w invasion into proper hands concerning Cuba.	as to get data con and to attempt to	cerning abortive develop a future	e Cuban e program
ered invasion promoters ama concerning invasion had lea port Cuban exiles and that U. S. carriers and Marines.	ked out. of joint effort shoul	ancade and that	information
troops and Cuban exiles wit	th with troops. Twent a force compose ic areas in Cuba; a compose it troops so whole lution was combined th U. S. troops att	planned; that (ion moves; and (o possibilities (d of U. S. and (and (2) that at (thing would be (task force of (CIA was that U. S. developed Cuban tack be over in U. S.
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Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan Re: THE CUBAN SITUATION 109-12-210

Cuban exiles then assuming control of liberated areas. This entire operation would last no more than few days. The felt no decisions by would be made with respect to Cuba before mid-July, 1961.

plete armed support for Cuban exiles and also indicated abortive invasion had been amateurishly handled.

stated above officials told him In addition. they were not in position to directly approach President Kennedy concerning their views, For internal political reasons they said it would be preferable for Cuban Revolutionary Council, to ask President to give the U. S. military authority to take care of Cuban situation through direct military intervention. and stated he contacted appeared receptive requested him to to idea of U. S. military intervention. prepare memorandum expressing views of anti-Castro Cuban forces, including recommendation that these forces be allowed to participate, along with Americans, in any military intervention. The memorandum planned to stress that anti-Castro forces be given course in U. S. on civil and military government to prepare them for the takeover because some of invasion participants indicated they had not received such training. President presumed would present this memorandum to the President personally as a planned to go to Washington on 6/5/61.

OBSERVATIONS:

Miami Office furnished the foregoing information solely for Bureau's confidential information and noted that dissemination of the data furnished by would definitely jeopardize him. We feel Bureau cannot hold this information. While we do not know to what extent these officers were authorized to conduct these discussions, we feel Attorney General and Secretary of Defense McNamara are entitled to know of this. It is also felt dissemination of this data could serve to point up need for more coordinated direction of activities of anti-Castro elements in this country by U. S. Government. We, in fact, emphasized this need in our letter to the Attorney General on 4/28/61, following the National Security Council meeting which was held the previous day.





Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan Re: THE CUBAN SITUATION 109-12-210

ACTION:

Attached for your approval are letters to Attorney General,* and Secretary of Defense McNamara transmitting this data. In the letter to the Attorney General attention is called to the possible need for coordinated direction of the activities of anti-Castro elements and to our comments in this regard on 4/28/61.

asso *Secretary of State Rusk SEE NOTE INCE 2

Deloach EASUZ · I Mr. W.C. Sullivan Moh 300019il

Donahoe .TM - I - Mr.

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sources familiar with Caban nathers regarding 1900TTe capalicited comments also bave been received from PJC

advised our Now Your Office that he had recently visited Reshington, "Unided Revolucionarie, memper of the meti-cuetro from TANKSTE.

is now in charge \mathcal{I} PI

sarbority concerning Cubes sarbers. According to belief further stated that from other contacts month Cubens and at the aroldson and of all Cuben activities for the present Administracion.

that the maintorned regarding cube, its people, its internal problems and the general consterravolutionary situation.

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The Attorney General

at the Sugar Institute in Nevena during early 1959,

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people in Washington, the is totally incapable of heading the Cuben question and should be removed from his position in the present Administration.

of the Francisco Sugar Company, 106 Wall Street, New York City, advised our New York Office that he had recently been in touch with and had learned that the latter had conferred with and said he had also learned from various Wall Street businessmen that he had also learned from various Wall Street businessmen that Administration and works out of the White House. According to has no knowledge of Cubs and no experience in these methods.

These data are for your information. No further discomination is being made of this information by this Rurenu.

1 - Ar. Dyren R. White Deputy Attorney General

Note: Initial data herein based on mano W.C. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont 5-29-61 regarding Broadcast, Station 570 WTOP, Washington, D.C. 6:45 p.m. 5-27-61" (JEK:blw).

Cuban data based on New York teletype to Bureau, 6-1-61, 17c





105-76203

CLASSIFIED BY ALS AS CALORES TO DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1 122 2029

Date:

June 8, 1961

To:

Office of Security Department of State

From:

John Edgar Hoover, Director

157C

Subject:

INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent book at May 11, 1961, at Miami, Florida, concerning the captioned individual.

Subject appeared at PBI headquarters on May 23, 1961, expressed himself as anticommunist and anti-Castro and stated he desired to effer his services to the United States as a patriotic American. He stated he was willing to do whatever he could to cause Castro's everthrow.

Subject stated he was a close friend of the Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo (MRP), an anti-Castro organization, and worked closely with in anti-Castro endeavors. He stated he was not a member of the MRP but performed many tasks for that organization. In addition, he stated his relationship with went back to the days of the Batista regime when he was involved with in efforts to unseat Batista.

Subject pointed out that of all the organizations opposing Castro he felt the MRP had the best organization and the best plan for Cuba following Castro's overthrow. He felt the MRP should be given serious consideration in future plans to oust Castro. He indicated had been falsely accused of being procommunist but stated was not procommunist although he acknowledged he should be termed a "liberal."

Subject called attention to recent mistakes allegedly made by the Central Intelligence Agency (SIDP) has reported in the press, in planning the Cuban in the press, in planning the Cuban in the cuban i

1 - Miami (105-3109) (Enclosure)

- 105-92704 (MRP) - 109-12-210 (Foreign Political Matters - JUN8 - 1961

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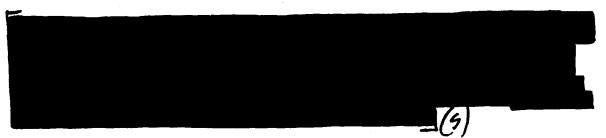
SEGRET

See NOTE page two

MI ONLY WILLED IN



Office of Security Department of State



Subject furnished a copy of a report in the Spanish language dated May 9, 1961, dealing with conditions in Cuba following the abortive invasion. A translation of this report is attached for each of the recipients.

Enclosure

1 - Director (Enclosure) Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (Enclosure)
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

- 1 Director of Naval Intelligence (Enclosure)
- 1 Office of Special Investigations (Enclosure)
 Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division

- 1 Director, Office of Security (Enclosure) U. S. Information Agency
- 1 Assistant Attorney General (Enclosure)
 J. Walter Yeagley

NOTE: Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont 5/24/61 sets forth results of Bureau interview with subject. It was recommended and approved that following translation of report that copies be sent to interested intelligence agencies together with the pertinent data furnished by subject. Review of report shows frustration of Cubans over invasion failure, roundup of Cubans during invasion and difficulties of underground as result of abortive invasion. Report also indicates American and OAS intervention is only solution to the Cuban problem.

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DATE: 6-12-61

1 - Belment 1 - Sullivan

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 122104 BY 600

By airtel 6-5-61 Miami Office has forwarded letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination setting forth views of elèven Cuban exiles in Miami area with regard to effect of recent unsuccessful invasion of Cuba as well as recommended action to be taken in future against Castro regime. Memorandum notes these opinions were voluntarily given and represent beliefs of individuals from various walks of life. Group included former leader of anti-Castro underground who recently of Castre's air force who defected in several former Cuban efficials who held effice prior to advent of Castro

; several prominent businessmen

allahan Conrad

Del.oach Evans Mal one

Sullivan

Tele. Room Ingram

Tavel Trottel

a Cuban pilet who participated in recent invasion

In summary, they almost unanimously expressed belief that anti-Castro movement suffered disastrous setback as result of failure of recent, invasion attempt; that US prestige throughout Latin America suffered tremendously; that Castro was getting stronger every day with substantial Seviet support; and that everthrew of Castre would only be accomplished with substantial help from US including direct military intervention by this country. Some, in fact, recommended direct action of UNParines supported by American ships and planes and expressed belief such action by US was only way to stop Castro. One suggested that US cede Guantaname Naval Base to an anti-Castro government in exile which would then receive aid from US for attack on Castro. Practically all expressed belief that unilateral action by US was essential and that no reliance could be placed on joint action by Organization of American States. Almost all felt any future military action against Castro would require heavy commitment by US Afrees in order to insure success and expressed belief that, although there are many anti-Castro Cubans available and eager for this strugt, they need US leadership and supplies.

Most appeared to have considered this matter simply from a standpoint of what force would be necessary, US as well as anti-Castro elements, to everthrew Vastre, They appear to have given little, if 109-1281-210-

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1 JUN 15 1961

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Memorandum Donahoe to Sullivan Re: CUBAN SITUATION 109-12-210

any, thought to the possibility that military intervention by the US could provoke an all-out war with the Soviet Union or could gravely damage US moral prestige and leadership throughout the world. In short, those interviewed have considered this simply a question of how much support from US is needed by anti-Castro elements to unseat Castro and establish the anti-Castro forces in power. Significantly, none commented on what action would be necessary to maintain the successor government in power or whether the Cuban people generally would support such a new regime.

ACTION:

We have disseminated copies of the memorandum prepared by Miami to State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, the military agencies, the Internal Security Division of the Department and US Information Agency. It is recommended that no dissemination be made of this material at a high level (such as Attorney General and Secretary of State). Although all of the opinions set forth in the Miami memorandum are attributed to Cuban exiles on voluntary basis, the compilation of these opinions which are virtually unanimous in recommending US military intervention might create the impression that such information was being furnished to Attorney General or Secretary of State in order to influence these officials in favor of such aggressive action. It is felt this should be avoided, particularly since data set forth in Miami memorandum is based entirely on opinion and speculation by Cuban exiles, a number of whom may have self-serving interest in US military action.

Ballon ane 587 Am July 6/14 0/14

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Tolson Belmont Kohr Callanan UNITED STATES GOV onrad DeLoant lemorana Malone Rosen MR. W. C. SULLIVAN June 9, 1961 Sullivan DATE: Tavel то Trotter Tele. Room **D7C** Ingram Gandy FROM O POLITICAL CUBAN SITUATION SUBJECT: teletype 6-7-61 Reference is made to Miami Ь3 OF FILED IN 62-80 75-0 FLA UNRECOR Ы ЬB EX-107 ACTION: JUN 15 1 For information.... 1-Belmont; 1-Sullivan 1-Donahoe; 1-Liaison; 1-Papich

2-13-61)

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If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be personnel outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FBI

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	FROM :	SAC, NEW YORK	•	DATE 420/04 BY	Cotto fue te la
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Special Agent in Charge

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION New York, New York

June 14, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4 ZO DY BY 60210 AUCOCA MANAGEMENT

Re: Cuban Situation

States who intends to return to Cuba in order to bring out members of his family, advised on June 7, 1961, that the situation in Cuba today is desperate as far as the people inside the country are concerned. The advised that as a result of the recent unsuccessful invasion in April, 1961, the Cuban people are now depressed and the opposition to Castro has been rendered almost inoperative. The stated that the people inside Cuba today are doing the best they can to stay alive and do not want to show in any way that they are opposed to the Government of Prime Minister Fidel Castro because they realize the possible penalty for such opposition to the government.

advised that during the recent invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Cochinos from April 17 through April 19, 1961, the Cuban Government rounded up many people throughout the country and it is estimated that about 50,000 were arrested advised that the Cuban Government was in Havana alone. not prepared for such wholesale arrests and the prisoners were thrown into existing prisons already overcrowded, into the Sports Palace, theaters and public halls. advised that there were no sanitation facilities present in these places to take care of the numerous people and after two or three days the living conditions were unbearable. stated that he had spoken to one individual who had been so arrested who was an employee of the National Bank of Cuba and because her maid was picked up during the wholesale arrests, she did not report to work because she had three children to care for and she was put into the G-2 Headquarters for two days, then moved to La Cabana stated that at the end Fortress for several more days.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

109-12-210-3109

ENCLOSURE

Re: Cuban Situation

of six days she was released and the authorities apologized to her by stating that she had been arrested by mistake. The authorities also requested that she return to her work and in fact, insisted that she return.

B. AFFROX 1891 GUERNSA ME IMAS further stated that a literate, a man in his 70's an American citizen who was in charge of Woolworth's in Havana for many years, and his wife, also in her 70's, were arrested during the wholesale arrests and held in the Blanquita Theater for two or three days. stated that Stewart and his wife had never participated in any political activity in Cuba, had loved Cuba and had lived there for many years, and had given to Cube more than they had ever taken out of Cuba. stated that there were no formal charges brought against Mr. and Mrs. Stewart but they were detained as others, and while detained, their American papers were taken from them and not stated that to his knowledge, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are still inside Cuba and unable to leave because of the lack of proper documents.

advised that the prisoners of the recent invasion of Cuba are being detained at the Naval Hospital near stated that Prime Minister Fidel La Cabana Fortress. Castro visits the prisoners everyday and is trying to entice them to remain in Cuba and to work there as he sees the possibility of making propaganda against the United States if some of these prisoners will remain in Cuba. advised that he had heard on June 7, 1961, that Prime Minister Castro had asked that the members of the executive board of the group collecting funds for the purchase of tractors in exchange for prisoners come to Havana to speak with him personally regarding stated that he feels that if this were done by Dr. Milton Eisenhower and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Castro would make propaganda out of their visit to Cuba and he feels sure that Castro would show them just what he wanted them to see and that Mrs. Roosevelt would return to the United States filled with Castro's propaganda and deify Castro. stated that, in his opinion, he feels that Mrs. Roosevelt, Dr. Eisenhower and Walter Reuther, President of the United Automobile Workers, and also a member of the group collecting funds for the purchase of tractors, should, in fact, be restricted from going to Cuba.

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Re: Cuban Situation

further stated on June 7, 1961, that Havana is an armed camp and that daily boats are bringing arms and military equipment into Havana from Iron Curtain countries, especially from Czechoslovakia. stated that throughout Havana and the suburbs, the Castro Government has installed anti-aircraft guns on rooftops wherever possible and that these guns are the four barrelled Czechoslovakian type anti-aircraft further stated that throughout Havana there are many places which are being used by the government to store arms and ammunition, and at the military base at Managua, there is much construction going on in a small hill immediately behind the base and it is alleged that there is much concrete being put into this area possibly as a munition dump or as some kind of a missile installation.

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also advised that there is enough money among the people because the government is paying fairly good salaries for the purpose of keeping the people happy and not inciting also stated that there is enough food revolution. in Havana and that they are getting canned meats, fish, vegetables, condensed and powdered milk from Poland, rice from Red China and canned goods from Russia. PS that the people in Havana can not understand how the United States allows some people to continue to ship food into Cuba as individuals in the United States continue to ship to Cuba stated that, in his lard, canned foods and cattle. opinion, the United States should take immediate remedial measures to stop the export of lard, cattle and canned foods also advised that in his opinion one of the into Cuba. most effective measures the United States could take against Cuba is to stop the export of lard as this is the most important commodity in Cuba, and also because Russia. can not supply lard.

advised that he believes that the United States should enforce a strict, immediate and comprehensive embargo on all goods to Cuba. The also stated that, in his opinion, PΣ an embargo of United States goods may have already lost its effectiveness and the next step the United States must take is a total blockade of the island.

Re: Cuban Situation

situation in Cuba and also from his knowledge of the Cuban people, there is only one hope for Cuba today, and that is intervention by American troops. Stated that without the American troops coming into Cuba to overthrow Prime Minister Castro and his Communist Regime, there is no hope. Stated that this is not a fight of Cuban against Cuban, but rather, it is a fight of Cubans against Russians, Chinese, Poles, Czechs and other Iron Curtain countries. Stated that the Cubans can not fight against the Russians, Czechs, Poles and Chinese and the people of Cuba are looking and asking for help from the United States. Stated that Fidel Castro is the controling force in Cuba today but Castro is totally in the hands of the Communists.

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stated that during 1960 and the early part of 1961, the people inside Cuba lived for the day that the island would be invaded and they were content to put up with the situation inside the country because they knew, or at least believed that the United States would give full support to any action in Cuba and that such an effort to overthrow Castro stated that the people in Cuba would be successful. today can not understand how the United States supported the invasion force only to a limited degree and allowed the invasion to take place and then allowed it to fail. stated Cuba today is lost unless the United States takes drastic action to overthrow the Communist Regime in that country, and if the United States takes no action, there will be more Latin countries falling the same way Cuba did before the end of 1961. stated that as far as the United States is concerned, this is a time not for political talking but for positive, drastic action.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION New York, New York June 14, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12001 BY 60290AW BEGALE

Re: Cuban Situation

Reference is made to the memorandum dated and captioned as above.

informant contact with whom has been insufficient to determine his reliability.

PS PS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

109-12-210 - 3103 ENCLOSURE

SEPRET

DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210) DATE: JUN 15 1961 SAC, MIAMI (105-3902) DECLASSIFY ON: 25X Pq. Z CI per OGA the added SUBJECT: CUBAN SITUATION Opolitical Matiers - Onba IS - CUBA Enclosed are five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated as above, captioned "Cuban Situation." This memorandum is classified "Secret," as unauthorized disclosure could result in serious damage to the United States and could have a bearing on our inational defense. As information set forth reflects unfavorably upon various partially unidentified CIA representatives, it is recommended the Bureau limit I dissemination to CIA and any other agency on a need-toknow basis. Florida For the information of the Bureau, stated that he served in the Cuban National to to During the PRIO, GRAU, SAN SAN MARTIN Governments, he served as Cuba, as and Cuba. During the BATISTA regime, he was arrested 35 times; he was a volunteer in the U. S. Army during REC- 74 109-12-210 Bureau (2) - 109-12-210, 1 - 105-89923, CLIP) (Encls-5) (RM) 3 - Miami (2 - 105-3902 14 JUN 19 1961 1 - 62065/3 5 CE-IE) P ESPIONAGE - NAT. INT. GED: ush / REC'D CCC/Avia liaum mn 6/22/\$FOBE .57 C MM 105-3902

World War II, holding the rank of corporal. He is a and of member of Immediately upon the arrival of FIDEL CASTRO in Havana in January, 1959, who had been retired but was working in the anti-BATISTA underground, attempted to but when CASTRO appointed CAMILO CIEMPSEGOS to a high military position, it became obvious to that Cuba was going communist. He then began , upon request of the FRD to who had also been working in the Cuban underground , upon instructions of came to Miami in served on of the FRD immediately under He was in charge of Ы 6) He said he was also in charge of expressed bitterness toward Ь١ CIA for the manner in which they had handled the camps **D3** And for superseding the authority of **57C** , this being responsible for the resignation of and other members of his staff. specifically requested that his PLD identity be treated confidentially. Several times during the interview he related that he wants to prevent the United States from making the same mistakes twice.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

105-3902

Miami, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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CLASSIFIED BY 1020 My 25 A Soldi DECLASSIFY ON: 25 X P2 104 A STAR

JUN 15 1961

SECKET

CUBAN SITUATION

On May 19, 1961, who has furnished insufficient information to enable his reliability to be evaluated, but who is a Cuban citizen connected with the Frente Revolucionario Democratico and in a position to know, furnished the following information:

predicated his information by stating his motive is to prevent the United States and the anti-CASTRO Cubans from making the same mistakes which were made relative to organizing the liberation forces which made an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the CASTRO regime in Cuba on April 17, 1961.

leadership of began to organize, in conjunction with representative of the Central Intelligence Agency, an invasion force to overthrow FIDEL CASTRO, the following individuals were appointed members of the military staff of the FRD:

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109-12-210- 3/04 ENCLOSURE



was placed in charge of

[3] In September, 1960, the military staff began to receive reports of bad morale, lack of discipline, and other problems from men at the Subsequently, the military staff,

[5] Subsequently, the military staff,

[6] Sent to the (5) back of the military staff.

[6] On May 22, 1961, furnished a series of back of the military staff.

[7] Porida

(NOTE: "EMC" stands for ESTADO MAYOR CONJUNTO, JOINT STAFF).

Miami, February 11, 1961

W. W.

"RE: Background and present situation at

(s) b1 b3

"TO: Coordinator General of the F.R.D.

"1. In compliance with the verbal order received from you today, I am making this report, stressing the most important facts which, in my opinion, have caused the present crisis in the military sector.

year, who is now communicated to who at that time was acting as

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Chief of the American Staff at the aforementioned Base, had told him that he would appoint a committee of six persons who were to carry on a recruiting campaign in Mexico, Venezuela and Miami. State asked him if it would be presented to the Chief of the EMC, since he understood that this was the only organization legally

- 2 - SEPRET

authorized to exercise such functions.

later told him that he had conferred with
who said that it did not matter to
him whether the Committee did that or not, since
it was working on its own.

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of the Air Base, told
of the Air Base, told
who was acting
that the (5)
Staff was to arrive the next day, and that as
soon as he arrived
advise
This was done. Later,
accompanied by

who was at that time acting as the state of the sent a radiogram asking that the arrival of the members of the Joint Staff be postponed.

- "4. About the middle of January, 5 pilots belonging to the Air Base went on a hunger strike, and after they had been on it for 3 days, the Security Chief at the Base told them to stop it or they would be transferred to Miami. Later, a campaign was carried on against the Staff, which caused the rest of the personnel to see that the transfer of the aforementioned pilots to this city was made because of pressure from the members of the Joint Staff, itself.
- "5. The matters discussed above show that the position of the American Staff in regard to the Joint Staff daily gave more and more signs of non-recognition, and far from getting better, events kept getting worse and worse until they ended in the events mentioned below.
- "6. About January 20, an unsupported rumor began to circulate among the personnel that members who composed the Command of the Attack Brigade, along with members, were

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carrying on a campaign with conspiratorial ends, in order to get the rest of the personnel to approve the non-recognition of the command and the hierarchy of the EMC, for they claimed that the EMC was not recognized by the directors of the F.R.D. The personnel regarded this as a coup d'etat, and they said that if such were the case, they would not approve it, since they believed that only the F.R.D. was in a position to effect the dismissal, since the Staff was a projection of what the civil power was supposed to be in the future.

On January 31, at approximately 8 P.M., told that on the order of they were to go immediately to the Air Base, so that they could take a plane to Miami the following morning. When the aforementioned gentlemen why they were being sent there, asked and why in such haste, he said that he did not know the reasons for this order. Both and said that since they were there as had to obey only the orders of the EMC and those given by told them to Sono, after deliberating for go to a while, gave them the order to return and to rejoin their original unit, which was that of the EMC in Miami.

"8. The morning of the following day, shortly after boarding the plane which was to take them to Miami, presented himself and said that the personnel of had taken a seditious position, and that it was behaving this way because both and had been taken from the base so unexpectedly (1). But and knew that the position taken by the personnel was due to the fact that

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had, on the same morning of the 31st, read a letter in which both he and other members of the Command did not recognize the existence of the EMC, and had invited the rest of the personnel to give their approval by signing that letter, which the personnel refused to do. A division was created thereby, in which the units of Battalions 2 and 3, part of the Heavy Arms Company and the Transport Section, with their leaders at their head, presented their resignations in case such an action was carried out, for they said that the primary purpose of this fight was to re-establish a democratic regime in our country, based on the Constitution and the Laws, and they would not support seditious movements which had brought such sad results to Cuba.

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"9. Later, the units mentioned in the above paragraph agreed not to present themselves for drill until the members of the F.R.D. and the E.M.C. showed up. This action was postponed temporarily since part of the American Staff formally promised them that before the 10th of this month, their request would be granted. However, there are about 50 men who maintained and are still maintaining their position, for which reason they have been isolated from the rest of the personnel. Those who went along with the American Staff and are continuing to train are waiting for the leaders of the F.R.D. and the members of the E.M.C. to come there.

returned to the camp, telling all the personnel that those who did not accept the command of would be arrested and that they should know that for the fight in Cuba which is drawing close, they (the Americans) were not taking into account either the F.R.D. or the

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E.M.C., since they believed that the sole functions of the EMC were those of recruting, and not of exercising command at the said Base."

"Respectfully yours,

/s/

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Liberation."

(Summary translation)

"Writer states that some of this information is obtained from personal observation and some from persons whom he trusts.

"He left Miami for in September, 1960. Upon his arrival at the base, he found in charge. The men at the base were being trained for guerrilla warfare.

and were in charge of the military (3) - b3
training, but it soon became obvious that
were not in agreement and fre-(4)
quently contradicted each other's orders.

was dissatisfied with his conduct. pro-(5)
mised to comply with the Captain's orders, but he continued to do just what he pleased.

told that he was going to ask for (5)
permission to go to Miami, so that he could explain the situation at the base.

said that the EMC would not grant him his request.

"That afternoon, after speaking to

and two other members of went to the Air Base to ask went to the Air Base to ask the time, to send a radiogram via the communications system which the Americans had at the Base asking the EMC for permission to come to headquarters to explain the





difficulties at the base. In spite of the fact that promised to send the radiogram, he did not do so.

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"When the personnel at realized that no answer was forthcoming from Miami, they started to mutiny, and the prisoners also began to give trouble. The European instructors, called 'Halcones' (Falcons), conferred with the prisoners and promised to release them. At this time, there were rumors to the effect that the personnel at the Base planned to attack the Armory and seize all the arms.

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"The Americans decided to call upon and asked him to come to to see if he could pacify the person-(5) nel at (5) At first, he was successful. The Americans then decided that (6) should take over (6) All the personnel were summoned and told that (7) was at the Air Base, waiting to leave on a very important mission. But the truth of the matter was that he was being held incommunicado at a farm called (6) which was located about 5 kilometers from (6)

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"All this took place around November 13, 1960. Just about that time, 200 men, completely equipped, were sent from the in two planes (5) to Puerto Barrios to participate in something which had absolutely nothing to do with their reason for being at the Base. They were told that they were going on orders from "superiors," but they never knew who the "superiors" were.

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"This, plus the failure to recognize the leaders at the Base and the disappearance of resulted in a loss of 15 days training time and a loss of morale among the men. As soon as the troops learned that

troops learned that





to mutiny, and one of the men left the camp and decided to rescue

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"When the Advisors and the Halcones found they had been discovered, they sent the Halcones found and 4 or 5 other men on a mission, but neither the EMC nor the Command at the Base were informed about who went on the mission or what it was.

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"At that time, was and and was appointed to be but since the latter was not capable of filling his position, he was relieved of the Brigade. This shows that men were appointed to positions not because of what they knew but because of their connections.

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"The writer says that he has heard that in G-2 there are persons who are completely untrained for that type of work, while there are men in the camp who have taken courses given by the FBI in the United States, who are not put into positions where they can use that knowledge.

"About the middle of December of last year,

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to
going to
carry on a
nezuela and Miami.
nief of the KMC
did (5)
committee pre-
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"On January 6, of this year, the two officers who were acting as at received appointments in writing, signed by (5) the Chief of the EMC, in which their obligations and rights were given. This was due to the fact that the Chief of the EMC knew that the American Advisors were not giving these officers recognition. That he wanted a copy of each, so that he could consult with his superiors, which he has not done to date.

meeting at which the members of the Staff of the Attack Brigade,

and
were present. At that time,

announced that he was in command and that in the Brigade the only one that could command was

Thus, the hands of the delegates are tied.

"The writer mentions other occasion when the delegates of the EMC have been completely ignored and kept in the dark as to what is going on, and he says that this situation is daily getting worse. He accuses the Attack Brigade to go along with him in not recognizing the EMC, but the personnel refused to cooperate with him.

"On January 30, the lad ordered them to go immediately to the Air Base so that they could leave for Mismi on the following day. The latter two were not told why they were being so ordered and said that they were not obliged to obey orders from told them to go to to see whether or not they were to (5) obey them. The after some deliberation, told (5) them to rejoin their unit of origin in Mismi.

SEPRET

"The following day, before the plane left, came to and and and told him that the personnel at the base were taking a seditious position because and had left the base so suddently, but both men knew that their position was due to the fact that had read a letter to them very day, asking the personnel to back other members of the Command there in not recognizing the existence of the EMC. Certain unit heads and their men threatened to resign if such a thing came to pass. These units refused to continue training until the members of the FRD and EMC showed up. Some of the American Staff promised them that their request would be granted and all except about 50 resumed training, but these 50, who held out, have been isolated from the others and are still waiting for the leaders of the FRD and the members of the EMC to appear.

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"On approximately the 8th of February, returned to camp and stated that all those (S) who did not accept the command of would be arrested. He also informed them that the fight in Cuba was drawing near and that in this fight, they (the Americans) did not expect to consider the FRD or the EMC since they felt that their sole function was recruiting and not commanding at that Base.

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"The writer says that he has received information from reliable sources that 20 or 22 men have disappeared from the camp since January 31st because they refused to go along with the same of the writer says that he is enclosing 2 photostatic copies of letters which are proof that the read the letter requesting the nonrecognition of the FRD.

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RE:	CUBAN	SITU	ATION
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He accuses the authorities there of censoring letters leaving to that news concerning irregularities there does not get out.		
"The writer also describes an incident which showed unfairness on the part of	,	
in regard to some pilots at the base. One of the pilots denounced and for their arbitary conduct but was persuaded to tear up his denunciation. Men who rebel are placed in unhealthy and uncomfortable quarters.	<i></i> 570	
"This report give a general idea of the discipline and command which exist at (5)	P3 P1	
Mark of the state of the		

"Mismi, Feb. 15, 1961."

(Author unidentified)

(Summary translation)

"SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT SENT TO THE SITUATION WHICH PREVAILS-IN (S)-

"The report preceding this one revealed the situation prevailing at the due to irregularities (5) in the command and the actions of members of the leadership of the Attack Brigade, with the support and approval of the Chief and other members of the Mission of American Advisors.

"The discipline has been getting worse ever since read a letter on January 30, directed to the Co-ordinator General of the FRD, which protested against the action taken by the Staff of the RFD in the case of the Head of the Navy of that Front. The letter

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claimed that the leaders and the troops supported the protest. Personnel from two battalions immediately objected to being included in the denunciation, saying that this was done without their consent, and they demanded that the Executives of the Front present themselves to explain the situation.

"The discipline was getting so bad that
who was acting as some Spresented his resignation, which
was not accepted by the personnel of the American Staff.

"In the camps, persons who do not co-operate unconditionally with the established command, are punished and in some cases imprisoned.....

"In addition to the names listed, in prison also is the prison (if he has not been released yet)."

was one of those who fled several days ago. They are both sons of the present has a responsible position in the new Enlisting Office at 1045 SW 27th Avenue.

"Some persons disappear from the camp and if any one dares to ask about them, he is imprisoned or has to flee.....

"Members at the camp are afraid that send of the elements from the BATISTA regime will be sent to take command in the camp, and it is rumored that

(i) Ls going to be in charge of the campaign which is drawing close.

"The visit of the Co-ordinator General of the FRD was received with mixed reactions, for according to some persons who were able to get near the Co-ordinator, he told them that he did not know just when a photograph might have been taken of him as he spoke to the troops.

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- 12 -

CUBAN SITUATION



"It should be mentioned that when came to the Base , he told the (S) personnel there that the Joint Staffs had resigned, but the resignation had not been accepted and that the problem would be resolved satisfactorily. But the following day, at the Base itself, he said that the Joint Staffs had been dissolved and that the commands of the Camps had been approved by him.

"The personnel have commented that at no time during his visit to the camps was left alone so that he could talk freely to the men there, and that he did not know what was really going on.

"It was learned also that wanted to talk to the prisoners but none of them were brought to him so that he could learn from them what was going on.

"It must be known to the superiors that recently a committee of five members from the camp, accompanied by an American came for the purpose of opening an office for recruiting persons to be sent to the camp later. This office was opened at 1045 SW 27th Avenue, Miami. To this office came all the Cubans who were not accepted at the other office which the Frente has for recruiting because the latter office has been very careful about the character of the people it accepted.

"It was later learned that

and many others who would best be forgotten and who had to leave on December 31, 1958, because they were repudiated in Cuba by the soldiers, themselves, and by honest and decent citizens, were enlisted there.

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"The afore-mentioned Committee had meetings with groups of persons from different sectors, and at one meeting which they had with those who belonged to the same tendency as

, at which

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were present as delegates of the Mission, one of the persons present asked if that new recruiting office was set up with the knowledge and support of the Frente, and if so, then the leader should be the case.

This, however, was not the case.

"As a result of the activities of the aforementioned Committee, there were two shipments of personnel, and another which was not sent by the Joint Staffs, either but by the Mary, and which was called which was handled very mysteriously...."

(Author Unidentified)

(Summary translation)

Florida

and presented a statement in Miami on April 24, 1961, informing the general public that they, as members of the Staff of the Army of Liberation of the FRD, duly appointed by the Executive Committee of the FRD, support the action of the FRD, who resigned as

57C

of the Liberation Forces, because of the substantial change in the aims and purposes of the Staffs.

"As Cubans and patriots they desire the fall of the Communist regime in Cuba.

"They continue to remain members of the FRD because they believe that it is the most suitable instrument in existence for putting an end to the terrible situation in Cuba and they are ready to co-operate with the Front in overthrowing the CASTRO regime.

"They express their gratitude for the confidence placed in them by the Executive Committee of the FRD during the time they acted as members of the Staff of the Army of Liberation of the FRD."

(Author unidentified)

"SECOND ADDITION TO REPORT TO CONCERNING AND OTHER DETAILS.

D1.

"In my original report I brought out conditions at the same among both American and Guban (5) leaders, as well as the lack of discipline, and the fact that the leaders lacked military ability.

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"I also mentioned in my first addition to the original report that persons were imprisoned for the mere fact that they disagreed with the 'pastoral letter' of the mere fact, issued on January 30, 1961. Now, on March 20, we still do not know the whereabouts of 14 comrades who disappeared from the camp. Later, over 20% of the people on the Base fled, because conditions were so bad.

57C

"I should also like to mention that the prisoners were lodged in a small wooden house, with a zinc roof and dirt floors. This had a capacity for six persons, and at times there were more than twelve persons held there. Also at this time, many of the prisoners were taken out of the house early in the morning and water was thrown on them. At meal times, very often, they were not permitted to eat, or they were taken to the kitchen so late they had to eat leftovers. Each prisoner

SEPRET

received a close haircut, and the letter 'P' was painted on the back of his shirt in red. All these who was educated were the ideas of in Czechoslovakia and other countries behind the Iron Curtain. He also had the consent of

57C

"I mentioned to you that the General Staff and the directors of the Revolutionary Democratic Front do not decide upon whether or not to accept applicants, since they have to wait for a report from the Committee on Information and Intelligence of the FRD. After the individual has applied, it is the head of

PJC

, (people who know him find him a most unpleasant person), who makes this decision.

is a negative element who has made very clear his desire to avoid recruiting people whom he considered to be 'bad.'

BTC.

"(A man whom I called " The later of the lat was sent on the embarkation of February 10th). When sends in his unfavorable reports on people who apply, he ruins the morale of the directors of the movement, since it appears that they, and not he are blackballing Cubans who want to take up arms for their country.

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"In my judgment, this man has greatly handicapped our future triumph in liberating Cuba. March 20, 1961."

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UNITED STATES (ERNMENT

${\it 1emorandum}$

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI

ROM

SAC, BUFFALO (109-11)

SUBJECT:

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS (CUBAN ALIEN REFUGEE)

6/13/61 DATE:

REQ. REC'D. 5.7//.

MAY 2 6 1964

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BY:.

Enclosed are nine copies of a Letterhead Memorandum pertaining to captioned individual.

Information from INS, Buffalo, N.Y., 3/29/61, was received by letter.

The interview with subject on 6/2/61 was conducted by SAI said he would immediately contact the FBI if any pertinent information comes to his attention.

Further investigation does not appear necessary concerning subject at this time.

9 - Buffalo - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)

RMP: krd (3)

USIA

Copy to: CIA/State/

ONI/OSI/G2

by routing slip for info Date 6/01/6/ by

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

25 JUN 16 1961

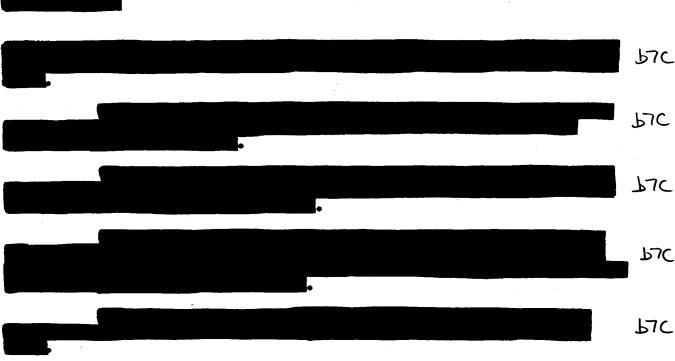
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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release to you.	lade pursuant to the exemptions	indicated below wi	th no segregable material available for
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	ld for the following reason(s):	•	
The following nu	umber is to be used for reference	regarding these pa	ges:
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BJC



and one day about two years ago was approached by a friend, who said he was operating with the underground for CASTRO in Cuba. At that person's request for financial aid, contributed \$300 per month to the underground for supplies.

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said it was his idea that when CASTRO came to power, he, was full of hope for Cuba. He said no man was better qualified to straighten out Cuba. He said CASTRO had all the markings of the finest leader since the Spanish American War, but that CASTRO mistook the way. He said CASTRO misread history and forgot that the Cubans had fought "tooth and nail" to rid themselves of tyranny before.

BTC

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It is conviction that in a country where democracy is not strongly rooted, a dictatorship of the right, such as BATISTA's, is almost inevitably followed by a revolution leading to a dictatorship of the left. He finds comfort in American policy towards Cuba and South America, but feels that recognition of dictatorships in the past has not helped.

17C

Said he came face to face with Communism in Cuba, when his business was nationalized at the start of the last war. For six months he protested to the government, and for one week during July, 1960, they returned his business to him. They then took it away from him again and jailed him for three days.

several thousand dollars on the black market and thereby financed his trip to Miami. His wife and two daughters followed.

type of government, and offered to assist the United States in any way possible. He remarked that he is tired of the danger and insecurity of Cuba and believes he may petition for citizenship in the United States.

This is leaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which leaned.

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			(b)(7)(D)	□ (k)(2)
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			(b)(7)(F)	□ (k)(4)
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

· Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE:

6/19/61

SAC. WFO (97-1017)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

SUBJECT:

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

IS _ CUBA

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 9 copies of a letterhead memo with associated evaluation memo.

The information in the enclosure was furnished to SA on 6/12/61.

The person who received the original Spanish letter, mentioned in the enclosure, was named by the informant

The writer of the letter was

סרע

who wrote has indicated that his translation of exile in letter has been furnished by him to the U.S. State Department and to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The names of have not been revealed in the enclosure in order to protect their families in Cuba from possible reprisal.

P1D

2-Bureau (Enc.-9)

-WFO

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Copy to: CIA/State/PAR USIA REC 5 109-12

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by routing slip for info

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56 JUN 22



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 19, 1961

57D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/20/04 BY COSTO AUCRE AGOL

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On June 12, 1961, a confidential informant furnished, in translation from its original Spanish, a letter dated May 28, 1961, which was received in the United States from who had fled on

from the Castro regime in Cuba.

The writer of the letter related that on the day of the unsuccessful invasion of Cuba (April 17, 1961) he was one of those arrested by the Castro authorities in their roundup of the anti-Castro underground in Cuba. The writer said that the underground received no advance notice of the invasion. He wrote that he was held without charges for some eleven days in the most of Morro Castle in Cuba.

"Anything I may telly you about the suffering undergone is inadequate. Imagine, we - a total of more than 7000 men - were kept outdoors, and had to withstand during the day a scorching sun, and during the night, thanks to a late hour northern gale, an unbearable cold. As the prisoners relatives did not know the place of detention, especially in the first days, no one had available even a miserable blanket with which to cover himself. Physiological needs had to be performed in front of others like animals. We spent a day without water, and when water was finally provided it was by way of installing a hose hanging down the side of the moat wall, and from which the entire camp had to obtain its supply. You can readily imagine the scenes that took place to obtain the first swallow of water in over a day. We were kept without food for two days. When food was provided, the rations were so small and ridiculous -- they came in

109-12-210-3166

ENCLOSURE

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

"little boxes -- that I renounced mine. Food was organized on a little better basis later, but even then you had to stand in line more than 4 hours to obtain the miserable pittance. the second night of our internment there, the most fantastic scene of collective panic that I have ever witnessed in my life took place. At about 8:30 that night, word spread through the internees that the sentries were going to stage a false alarm announcing the overthrow of Fidel to provoke a reaction of joy among the prisoners and massacre them. I want to tell you that the place where we found ourselves was an open ditch so that no one upon entering there could dispel from his mind the idea that the location was the most appropriate one for a 🕾 massacre that could be asked for. As you may readily gather, the stage was perfect. developed, at 9:00 at night, tracer bullets were fired over the open ditch, accompanied by machine gun burst together with commands from the sentries ordering us not to move or we would be cut down. As I told you, panic I know cases of men that was indescribable. urinated and defecated; others, seeking refuge, threw themselves into a corner more or less protected that the people had converted into a provisional latrine and wallowed in the feces of the whole camp. The shaking of knees could be materially heard, and everywhere could be heard voices begging for mercy. In short, something dantesque. To summarize it, I can say that in the course of the 11 days that I was detained, 6 persons became insane, several had heart trouble, and a typhoid epidemic started.

"Cuba is today a police state; one lives by terror and in terror. Subject to be denounced by any civic (minded) citizen (informer) member of the famous committees. I think I can thus summarize the state of our unfortunate country."

This document contains neither recommendations are conclusions of the IPI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

File No.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington 25, D.C. June 19, 1961

Title

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference

Memorandum dated and captioned

as above

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4 20 01 BY 6240 Auc BOE AND CON

UNITED STATES GO RNMENT

Memorandum



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TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 6-14-61

M. .:

LEGAT, RIO DE JANEIRO (109-110)

SUBJECT:

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

IS - CUBA

Enclosed herewith in quintuplicate are a letterhead memorandum and an evaluation memorandum for the source mentioned in the letterhead memorandum, both bearing the same date as instant letter and the same caption.

referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum

Copies of the letterhead and evaluation memoranda have been made available to

14

The letterhead memorandum has been classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it reflects information received from source on a confidential basis, and unauthorized disclosure could seriously affect the operations of the Rio de Janeiro Office to the detriment of the United States Government.

P 2- Bureau (Encls. - 10) 4 - Rio de Janeiro (1 - 109-110) (1 - 109-107) (1 - 100-600) (1 -

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& ENCLOSURE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 14, 1961

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Reference is made to the letterhead memorandum dated June 14, 1961, in captioned matter.

referred to in referenced memorandum has furnished reliable information in the past.

P2D PS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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56 JUN 22 1964 by Agent in Charge

Sent

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York June 16, 1961

Re: Cuban Situation

in the past, advised	on June 15, 1961	d reliable informa	
of the	JULY SO WOASHOUT	for North America Movement, New Yor	· CUM
told	July 20	Movement, New Yor	(1) (3) (4)
that he should attemp	t without making	it too obvious to	<u>) </u>
keep Cubans in New Yo	rk City from goi	ing to Cuba.	
explained that there	18 no work in Co	the Costmo Cover	www.t
Cubans might become d	rigitius coned wit	in the Castro Gover	·Meno.
said that th	le Cuban Governme	ent spends approxim	исета
20 million pesos to s	support 3,000 Cub	cans and that the	<i>p</i> ub a n
Government cannot go	on supporting th	nese Cubans.	62
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DATE 422 04 BY 60290 ABLECTA 666

INCLOSURE 109-12-210-3109

PD 36 (Rev. 22-13-56)	ا عقاطع	Rev.	13-56)
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Mr. Tolson Mr. Belmont. Mr. Mohr Mr. Callahan. Mr. Conrad ... Mr. DeLeach.

Mr. Evans Mr. Malone. Sullivan. r. Tavel. Mr. Trotter Transmit the following in (Type in plain text or code) Tele. Room. Mr. Ingram. AIRTEL Miss Gandy_ Via . (Priority or Method of Mailing) DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210) SAC, WFO (97-1017) ERIGH POLITICAL NATTERS - CUBA IS - CUBA Enclosed to the Bureau are mine copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above. The informant mentioned in the enclosed letterhead Ы memorandum is The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" due to the sensitive nature of event this information is later downgraded, it should receive the classification of "Confidential" because the information reported could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compremise his future effectiveness. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT 9 ENCLOSURE WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE Bureau (Enc-9) EX - 113 2-VFO **REC- 18** (1 - 105 - 39771)JES:1jd Copy to: CIA/State/ OMIJOSI/G-2/4 SHA / NEA (lian **(5)** by routing she for info. 9 JUN 19 1961 AIRTEL Date // by by U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE F. B. I. אוור פון 19. My 62 21 C. C. WICH

Approved: . gent in Charge 56 JUN 22

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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ALL INFORMATION CONTACTO Toison OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 Belmont) Mohr UNITED STATES GOVY TMENT Callahan Contrad Memorandum Del.oach Evans Malone Rosen Stallie :W. C. Sullivan DATE: 6-12-61 TO Tax Trotter Tele. Room **FROM** SUBJECT: THE CUBAN SITUATION Opolitical matters - Cuba

Miami Office has analysed Cuban situation and possible steps which could be taken against Cuba based on experiences and opinions of Special Agents handling Cuban work. It concludes with opinion that only solution is immediate and direct military intervention by the U.S. with support of anti-Castro Cubans even at risk of touching off World War III. It did not intend its analysis for dissemination and since it is solely an opinion based on Miami Office's conclusions and estimates we do not propose to disseminate the analysis or advocate direct U.S. military attack on Cuba.

Miami Office airtel 6-8-61 forwarded 15-page analysis of Cuban situation. Analysis represents joint observations and views of 7 Special Agents who have been handling Cuban work and for the intial 6 pages the analysis retraces the history of the Cuban situation, points out the communist entrenchment in and the strength of the Castro regime at this time and emphasizes the threat to the United States posed by the Cuban Government.

The Miami Office also analyses possible solutions to the Cuban situation. It opposes a "wait and see" policy and expresses doubt as to whether an economic embargo or blockade would succeed, basing this doubt primarily on its belief that Soviet bloc would not let it succeed. In this regard the Bureau in its letter to the Attorney General 4-28-61 (following the National Security Council meeting of 4-27-61) suggested a total economic embargo as one of several steps which could be taken. We suggested it should be implemented by all Western Hemisphere countries and our allies throughout the world. We feel this is a sound proposal and reported shortages in Cuba as well as Castro's increased efforts to sustain his economy through trade agreements point to strain which it places on Castro regime. Miami's belief that the Soviet bloc would not let an embargo succeed does not appear to take into account the fact that such an embargo would force the Soviet bloc into vastly extended supply lines and costly operations similar to those that have been imposed on the U.S. by Soviet actions in Laos.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan Re: THE CUBAN SITUATION

solution but does not feel OAS will ever intervene. The idea of military action by anti-Castro Cubans without outside assistance is discarded as militarily not feasible.

The Miami Office feels there is some merit to an invasion by anti-Castro Cubans with greater U.S. support, including reorganization of the underground to step up sabotage, creation of a much larger invasion force with a modern air force and first class transport, liquidation of Castro and his henchmen and a stepped-up propaganda operation. In this regard Miami feels U.S. propaganda efforts are inadequate. (Bureau in its 4-28-61 letter to Attorney General suggested increased beaming of propaganda to Cuba and Latin America to get across U.S. position, rally support for it and stimulate anti-Castro sentiment in Cuba.) Miami Office concludes that U.S. supported invasion and other steps suggested would require too much time and organization. Similarly it feels any plan for the U.S. to create a "Volunteer Army of Liberation" would require too much time and organization.

In the final analysis Miami Office advocates direct military intervention in Cuba by the U.S., preceded by preparatory steps, and, if necessary, maneuvering Castro into committing some armed action which would constitute provocation and excuse for U.S. military action. It feels that with sufficient force the U.S. could militarily defeat the Castro regime within 24 hours. Miami recognizes such action could touch off World War III but feels risk of Soviet military intervention is less now than it will be as time goes on. It feels such a show of strength by U.S. is essential at this time.

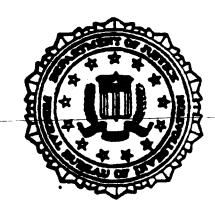
In the main this analysis, while it shows considerable thought by the Miami Office, represents little if anything that has not been publicly or privately espoused or advocated regarding Cuba. Miami did not intend its analysis for dissemination and since it represents solely opinion it would be extremely dangerous to disseminate it or to advocate direct U.S. military intervention in Cuba. Such advocacy is not an FBI function. We will bear this analysis in mind if called upon again to express views on the Cuban situation.

ACTION:

For information.

The same and the same and

FILE DESCRIPTION



SUBJECT

CUBA

FILE NO.

109-HQ-12-210

VOLUME NO.

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The failure of the April 17, 1961 attempt to liberate Caba from the Commist regime of FIDEL CASTRO has produced in Mismi a general atmosphere of glocu. This effice, in captioned case and other cases, has reported to the Bureou the reactions, suggestions, and circumstances which have resulted from this situation. It is effice, in captioned case and other cases, has reported to the Bureou the reactions, suggestions, and circumstances which have resulted from this situation. Lecal manyappers are deeply concerned. Many private citizens have written letters to the editors of Mismi newspapers, expressing their views and offering their suggestions. The anti-CASTRO Cubm exiles have loudly bewailed this defeat. It would be safe to say that the general tone of all of these expressions is that the United States suffered a transmoons loss of prestige, and that CASTRO's victory is regarded as a Soviet success. Purceau (Enc. 3) (AM - EM) Le Wick	ev. 12-13-56)		Mr. Tolso, Mr. Beimo,
The failure of the April 17, 1961 attempt to liberate Cuba from the Communist regime of FIBEL CASTRO has produced in Mismi a general atmosphere of gloss. This effice, in captioned case and other cases, has reported to the Bureau the reactions, suggestions, and circumstances which have resulted from this situation. This effice, in captioned case and other cases, has reported to the Bureau the reactions, suggestions, and circumstances which have resulted from this situation. Local merospapers are deeply concerned. Many private citizens have written letters to the editors of Mismi newspapers, expressing their views and offering their suggestions. The anti-CASTRO Cuban exiles have loudly bevailed this defeat. It would be safe to say that the general tone of all of these expressions is that the United States suffered a treasmodus loss of prestige, and that CASTRO's victory is regarded as a Soyiet success. **Bureau (Enc. 1 **S) (AM - EM)** **Burea	and the second of the second of		Mr. Mohr
The fellowing in PIAIN TEXT AIR HAIL AIR HAIL (Priority or Nethod of Mailing) FROM: SAC, HIAMI (105-3902) RE: CUBAN SITUATION INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA The feilure of the April 17, 1961 attempt to liberate Cuba from the Communist regime of FIDEL CASTRO has produced in Missia a general atmosphere of gloom. National publications indicate that this reaction is nation-wide. This effice, in captioned case and other cases, has reported to the Bureau the reactions, suggestions, and circumstances which have resulted from this situation. Local newspapers are deeply concerned. Many private citizens have written latters to the editors of Missia newspapers, curpressing their views and offering their suggestions. The anti-CASTRO Cuban exiles have loudly bewailed this defeat. It would be safe to say that the general tone of all of these expressions is that the United States suffered a tremendous loss of prestige, and that CASTRO's victory is regarded as a Soviet success. P. C. Wick PECL 18 Mr. Evan. Mr. Malone. Mr. Rosen. Mr. Rose	, we	P.D.	Mr. Conrad
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As the Bureau is aware, this office has been investigating Cuban activities continuously, without interruption, since March, 1952, when the PRIO government was everthrown by BATISTA. Homy of the agents assigned to this work have been investigating Cuban matters enclusively for a number of years, some of them both inside and outside of Cuba.

These agents have been in close daily contact with this situation, interviewing literally thousands of Cubans, representing every political faction, occurring group, and social class; maintaining close limits with other local and federal agencies intervested in the Cuban situation; and conducting investigations of all serts of cases involving Cuban activities.

It is felt that the Bureau might desire the benefit of the collective observations and recommendations of these agents concerning the Cuban situation. Consequently, attached is a memorandum dated June 8, 1961, entitled "Cuban Situation," which has been prepared by Special Agents

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This memorandum is not intended for dissemination outside the Bureau, as it represents only the joint views of the above agents. Its purpose is for the general information of the Bureau and whatever use may seem appropriate by the Bureau.



ITED STATES DEPARTMENT G. JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mismi, Florida Jume 8, 1961

Re: Cuban Situation (Amalysis)

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I. BASIC CONSIDERATIONS

- A. The United States, leader of the free world, is locked in a struggle of survival with the Soviet Union, leader of the Commist world. The goal of the Soviet Union is to establish international Commism.
- B. Commism is on the offensive; the free world is on the defensive. Since World War II, international Commism has been making tremendous strides by waging a "cold war," using subversion, deceit, and double-dealing to reach their objectives. Without declaring a single war, they have marched through Eastern Asia and Eastern Burepe, sweeping into their tide populations totalling between 800,000,000 and one billion people.
- C. Since January 1, 1959, international Communism has wen another tremendous victory: in Cuba. They have now established a full-fledged Seviet satellite in this hemisphere.
- D. Since the Monroe Bottrine was announced in 1823, the United States has been regarded by all nations, and by the countries of Latin America in particular, as the protector of this homisphere against outside aggression.

DO NOT DISSEMINATE 109-12-210-3111 ENCLOSURE

- E. Prooden-loving people throughout the world look to the United States for leadership, direction, and protection against the Soviet Union and its satellites.
- F. History reveals that in not one single country subjugated to Commiss have the freedom-loving democratic people of that country been able to east off the yeke of their oppressors by their own efforts alone.
- G. The Cuban situation is no longer merely a problem of the Cuban people. It is a problem of the free world, and especially of the United States.
- H. Time is of the essence. The disease of Commiss, erupting from the Gastro regime, has already spread like a censor throughout Latin America. Castro-underwined governments may begin to topple in the near future, unless immediate action is taken to oradicate the source of the trouble in Cuba.

II. INSIDE CUBA

The Communist regime of Fidel Castro has become firmly entremehod in Cuba, because:

A. He has received, and is still receiving, instructions, advice, direction, technical aid, arms, military equipment and supplies, and economic assistance from the Soviet Union, Communist China, and their satellites. It is reasonable to suppose that all of this aid will be seenlerated in anticipation of another attempt to everthrow Castro. Ironic as it may be, Castro still receives occurring aid directly from the United States in the form of food and medicines, and he obtains United States dellars from tobacco and other products still being shipped from Cuba to the United States.

- B. Castro has throttled organized resistance by:
 - 1. Mass arrests, imprisonments, and emocutions of his opponents, and by forcing many thousands more to flee Cube.
 - Creation of a reign of terror by suspending due process of law, and creation of a "block" informer system.
 - 3. Cancellation of all elections.
 - 4. Abolishing all political parties, except the Communist Party.
 - 5. Abelishing freedom of the press, of speech, and of assembly.
 - 6. Creation of a government by man, rather than by law, so that the individual has no protection against the state.
 - 7. Persecution of the Church.
- C. Castro has established a typically Communist system of thought control over tipo masses, by:
 - 1. Rigid control of the press, television, radio, and other media of information and communication.
 - 2. Regimentation of the youth and adults, and strict control and regulation of all advection. It is reported that hundreds of young Cubans are being sent to Russia and Czechoelovakia for special training and indoctrination. These people will represent a Communist Mirrest for years to come.

- Outlawing any criticism of his regime or of Communism as counter-revolutionary activity, pumishable by the state.
- 4. Creation of a potent Communist indestrination program which speuts the Communist Party line twenty-Sour hours a day to all classes of people.
- D. Castro has established firm centrol over his armed forces by:
 - 1. Establishing a People's Militia, patterned along the same limes successfully used by international Communism in other parts of the world. Minimum estimates are that this militia emceeds 300,000.
 - Purging the ranks of the regular army, mavy, and air force of suspected anti-Communists.
 He has reduced the regular armed forces to impotence.
 - 3. Utilizing the services of skilled Seviet and satellite military and technical advisors, emperienced in operations of this sert.
 - 4. Castro's success in defeating the April 17, 1961 liberation attempt served as a "shot in the arm" for Castro and increased his reputation and prestige tremendously. Hany Cubans who were "on the fence" have now undoubtedly jumped to Castro's side, believing that his loud boasts of military superiority were well grounded.
- E. When the April 17, 1961 liberation attempt was launched, the Castro regime did not panie, due to:

- 1. Government control over radio, television, press, communications, and travel.
- Immediate mess arrests of known and suspected anti-Communists through operation of the "block" informer system.
- Failure of the anti-Castro underground to go into operation. (The underground was reportedly prepared, but never received the signal to start.)
- 4. Early failure of the invasion attempt.
- 5. Absence of any anti-Castro propaganda coordinated with the liberation attempt.

III. THREAT TO UNITED STATES SECURITY

- A. Mikita Khrushchev has beasted that the Seviet Union will "bury the United States" and that our children will live to be Communists.
- B. Cuba, new a full-fledged Soviet satellite, is but 90 miles from the United States Neval Base at Key West, and less than 200 miles south of the Strategic Air Command base at Homestood, Florida.
- C. If not halted, Cuba will undoubtedly serve as the wedge for Communist penetration of all the countries of this hemisphere. Already, Castro forces have made attempts to everthrow the governments of Panama, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic; and his Communist agents have reportedly set up operations to undermine the established governments of other Latin American countries.
- D. Castro's propaganda machine is daily grinding out a "hate America" campaign built upon lies, deceit, distortions, and half-truths. He is attempting

to ridicule democracy, destroy the Church, and undermine the prestige of the United States. This propagands is fed to every country of this hemisphere, including the United States, twenty-feur hours a day, by radio, polovision, the Commist press, leaflets, pamphlets, and by word of mouth.

E. United States publicity and propaganda to counteract Castro's propagands are verfully lacking and inadequate. Pro-United States Cuban emiles and other Latins in the Mismi area are constantly amaned that the United States, which has the greatest publicity know-how and potential of any country in the world, fails so miserably in publicizing our own virtues and in especing the evils of Communism. They complain that most United States propagands, such as it is, does not reach the masses; nor is it geared to the Latin mind.

IV. EXAMINATION OF SOME SUCCESTED SOLUTIONS

A. "Wait and See" Policy

This is the equivalent of a "de nothing" policy of one who is afraid to face up to the problem. It offers no positive solution. As time is on the side of Castro, this policy permits his regime to become more and more firmly entrenched. It permits the evil of Commism to spread throughout the Americas. It causes the rost of Latin America to lose confidence in the United States. They would then, for reasons of self-preservation, either continue neutral, or give outright support to Communism.

B. Economic Embargo or Blockade

The Soviet Union and its satellites would never permit an economic embarge to defeat Castro's regime. Communism thrives on poverty, and Castro's propaganda machine would blame this poverty upon

Ro: Ouban Situation

the United States. Further, Cube has tremendous resources, which make it difficult for an embargo to succeed.

A United States blockede of Cube would be a long and empensive procedure, which would produce doubtful results. The United States could not provent Soviet vessels or planes from aiding Cube. To use force against them could easily procipitate World War III.

C. Solution by Intervention of Organization of American States

Theoretically, this would be the ideal solution, but it is unrealistic to believe that the Organization of American States will over intervene. Brazil, leader of a powerful blee in the Organization of American States, has already come out against intervention by the Organization of American States. Nest of the number countries of the Organization of American States will oppose intervention in Cuba for the following reasons:

- They fear that such action will spark uprisings in their own countries by Communists and other pro-Castro elements.
- 2. Even though the established governments of most Latin American countries are anti-Communist, they are anused to see the powerful "Yankees" humiliated by Castro.
- 3. Nest Latin American countries benefit economically by the break in relations between the United States and Cuba, and they are in no herry to alter that condition.
- 4. By long tradition, they expect the United States to solve its own problems, as the United States has always been regarded as the leader and most

powerful nation in this homisphere.

- 5. Nest Latin American countries possess a "manana" attitude, with no desire for action. Practically all of the emiled Cubans believe that the Organization of American States can not be relied upon to resolve the Cuban situation.
- D. Solution by Anti-Castro Cubans Without Outside Help

By no reasonable calculation can the anti-Castro Cubans, without outside help, ever everthrow his Communist regime. Castro has an almost unlimited supply of modern military weapons and technical aid from the Soviet Union and its satellites. Castro has grown stronger than over by virtue of his April 17, 1961 victory over the liberation forces. The enti-Gastro underground admittedly suffered a setback, due to mass arrests at the time of the liberation attempt. Castro can be espected to profit by his victory. He will steadily tighten his grip on the people; and he will attempt to exush every vestige of resistance. His Communist indostrination program will continue to influence more and more people as time goes on. Skilled Soviet agents will see to it that Castro does not relam his vigilance.

E. A Second Liberation Attempt by Anti-Castro Cuban Exiles, with Greated United States Support

Even though Castro is stronger now than ever, it is still possible for a second liberation attempt to succeed, provided it receives sufficient support from the United States. The margin between success and failure was very slim on April 17th, according to all reliable reports. Factors which would increase the possibilities of success are:

- To immediately put into operation a powerful and effective propagands program on a twentyfour hour a day schodule. It should be geared to reach especially the masses, the youth, the workers, and the militie. Its theme should be Christianity versus Communism. Castro should he portrayed as he really is: a Communist, merderer, dietator, cheat, liar, thief, fool, and enemy of the Church. This program should constantly remind the good people of Cuba to prepare to cast off their Communist oppressors when they receive notice that the Day of Liberation has arrived. This program should alse offer hope, education, peace, freedom, and security to the people under a democratic government of their own.
- 2. The anti-Castre underground should be reorganized and revitalized. Sabotage should be stapped up to keep Castre off balance, and to serve as a continual reminder that organized resistance is alive. Activities of the underground should be coordinated with the invasion on Liberation Day. Propaganda, communications, transportation and power facilities should be destroyed at the outset.
- Creation of a vestly larger liberating army than was previously used. Only about 1,400 liberators reportedly landed at the Bay of Pigs. Castro's militia alone reportedly encodes 300,000 men.
- 4. The liberation army should be aided by an adequate air force, consisting of modern fighter planes, as well as bembers and transport phanes. (Complete lack of fighter coverage has been blaned for the April 17th failure.)

- Creation of a fast floot of properly mammed transport boats in first class condition, with gumboat and antiaircraft gum protection.
- 6. Liquidation of Fidel Castro and as many of his key henchmen as possible, such as Ermosto "Che" Guovara, and Raul Castro. Castro has repeatedly demonstrated his talents as a loader of the masses. Hamy knowledgeable Cuban exiles believe that Castro's regime would disintegrate, were it not for his personal powers of leadership. Cortainly, without Castro, the task of destroying his regime would be much easier, for no other Cuban has his ability to control the Cubans.
- 7. Immediate action. Time is still on the side of Castro, and it can be safely assumed that he is preparing for a new and larger attack. The greater the delay in formulating a new program, the greater will be the disunity of the Cuban emiles who are new drifting around, not knowing what to do.

The principal weakness of this plan is that it would require a considerable amount of time to reorganize the various components of the plan, and the outcome would again be uncertain. It can safely be assumed that even now, Castro is preparing for such an attack by increased training, indectrination and propaganda, by strengthening his defenses, and by rebuilding his air force with effective fighter planes and bembers.

F. Formation of a Volunteer Army of Liberation

This would be composed of anti-Communist Cuban emiles, and anti-Communist volunteers from any or all freedom-loving countries, including the United States.

In order to make this possible, the United States would have to:

- 1. Suspend enforcement of the Neutrality Act.
- Make available the necessary arms, military equipment, planes, boats, and supplies.
- Make available suitable training camps in the United States, or arrange for same in some friendly nearby foreign country, such as Nicaragua.

It is believed that thousands of well trained and emperionced veterans of the Korean War and man subsequently released from our peace time armed forces would be quick to enlist, along with many volunteers from Latin America. This would give the force the flavor of an International Liberation Army.

The same features described under IV, I above should be incorporated into this solution.

The principal weekness in this plan is that it would require a considerable amount of time to organize and train such a force, and the outcome would be uncertain.

V. RECORREDED SOLUTION

Direct military intervention by the United States, with the cooperation and assistance of anti-Castro Cuban emiles.

In order to set the stage for military intervention, the United States should:

A. Immediately imitiate a powerful propaganda program such as described in IV, I, I, above. The United States should be portrayed as the liberator of the oppressed.

- B. Set up a crash enlistment program for able bedied Cuban emiles, especially directed at those who have already received training preparatory to the April 17th liberation attempt. Incorporate these men temperarily into the United States armed forces, distributing them among the various attack forces. Their knowledge of the Spanish language, Cuban terrain, history, customs, and Cuban politics can be fully emploited. They would also be valuable compensate of any military government units organized to begin operations in the wake of the invasion.
- C. As in IV, E, 2, above, reorganize the revitalize the anti-Castro underground, and coordinate its activities with invasion plans.
- D. Create a favorable atmosphere by encouraging Cuban emiles, especially their leaders, to appeal to the United States for military intervention in the name of freedom and Christianity. Encourage friendly foreign countries to do likewise.
- E. It is felt that Castro long ago gave the United States ample justification for military intervention by his confiscation of United States property without compensation, arresting United States citizens and imprisoning them without due process of law, making false accusations against the United States, establishment of a Communist government, and by violation of practically all the laws of civilized man.

However, since the United States has not seen fit to regard any of these acts as just provocation to date, it is obvious that the United States must have still further provocation before intervening. Consequently, the United States should manager Castro into counitting some act, such as:

1. Firing upon a United States vessel in international waters.

- 2. Attacking sems United States plane unlawfully.
- 3. Firing upon Guantanano Maval Base.
- 4. Attacking some neighboring country, such as Raiti, or the Dominican Republic.
- F. The United States should then immediately attack Cuba with sufficient force to defeat the Castro regime within a twenty-four hour period. Reasons for such rapid action are:
 - 1. The speedier the action, the less likely would be the chances of triggering a third world war.
 - 2. Cubans arrested and released after the April 17th liberation attempt said that their militia guards told them they would have been liquidated on masse, had it appeared the revolt were going to succeed. Hence, fast action would minimize the opportunities for mass emocutions.
 - 3. Rumerous reports indicate that Castro non have orders to destroy buildings, factories, and other facilities, if it appears they are going to fall into the hands of the invaders.
 - 4. Speedy action would also tend to keep this operation within its proper perspective: that is, a police action to protect freedom-loving peoples from their Commist oppressors. It would put Gastro in his proper place as a blustering, incompetent buffeon.

After the defeat of the Castro regime, military law should be established, with the aid of the anti-Communist Cuban exiles who participate in this action. The Cuban Constitution of 1940 should be reestablished, political parties revived (except the Communist Party), and a definite

d ate set for free elections to be held under observation of a team of representatives from the Organization of American States.

It is believed that this is the only certain way to do the job, and it is certainly the quickest way.

Two years age, the possibility of Seviet military intervention in the event of United States invasion was practically mil. A year age, the Seviets began to hint of military intervention. How, Castro brags openly of having Soviet support, should the United States attack. Today, the risk of sparking a third world war by United States military intervention in Cuba is less than it will be ment month, next October, or next year. The Seviet Union is daily increasing its stake in Cuba, and it can be anticipated that they will seen have treaties, bases, or other counitments with Cuba, from which they can not retreat. The possibilities of the Seviets' establishing missile, air, and submarine bases in Cuba are no longer remote.

It is believed that the entire freedom-leving world would secretly welcome United States liberation of Cuba. The free world has been plagued with fear of creeping Communism, as they have witnessed one country after another fall to Communism, while we engage in endless negotiations with the Seviet Union and her satellites. While we talk, their subversion continues.

The peoples of the world, and especially of Latin America, respect power. They have contempt for weakness. The United States has always been looked upon as the champion of democracy. We are the last hope of freedom against Communism.

Swift, decisive military action by the United States would solve the Cuban problem; it would deal a serious setback to Communist encreachment in this hemisphere; and it would go far toward restoring United States prestige. We would be criticised by our Communist foes; and we would be praised by our friends. We would strike a blow for freedom.

: Cuban Situation

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Section 552a

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PLAIN TEXT

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To

DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-211)

From

POLITICAL MATTERS-CUPA

SAC, NEW YORK (109-107)

Subject:

POREIGN POLITICAL NATTERS - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

INTERNAL SECURITY - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Transmitted herewith are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to the captioned matter as well as nine copies of an informant evaluation memorandum.

18

obtained the information 62 set forth in the dissemination memorandum in a letter from 670 and made the information available to SA 67C The requested that neither her ner Identities be revealed and stated that although did not disclose his sources in the letter, she knows that maintains friendly relations with a number of Dominican diplomats in Europe when he knows from the time he that these diplomats have secretly maintained their levalty to even after had fallen into disgrace in the DR. She said that In order to protect these individuals, from persecution by the TRUJILLO regime, has not and will not disclose their identities to enyone, including herself.

Bureau (109-12-211) (Encls.18) (RM) - 109-12-210) (FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA) MY (109-118) (PONTIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CIMA) (Att.2) 52 570 1 - NY (109-107) (Att.2) c. 67c.

HVE;mkr (8)

HENCIOSURE

09-12-210-JUN - STORY 20

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PJC/P

As the Bureau knows, the has, in the past, been in frequent centact with the NYO during occasional visits to the US; has furnished a great deal of information regarding Dominican matters. This information has always preved to be reliable.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York June 14, 1961

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Re: Foreign Political Matters - Dominican Republic

The following information was received on June 12, 1961 from a naturalized American citizen of Dominican extraction who maintains personal contacts with Dominican exiles in the United States and in Europe.

62 670

On June 9, 1961, learned from a Dominican source, which the informant considers absolutely reliable, that this source had recently been in touch with a Dominican dovernment official in Europe from whom he obtained the following information.

As of August, 1960, Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, Jr., who was then residing in Europe, began a systematic campaign to effect the establishment of personal and social relations between Dominican and Iron Gurtain diplomats in Europe.

Rafael Trujillo, Jr., better known as Ramfis, at that time, occupied the position of Inspector General of Dominican Embassies and Consulates with the official rank of "Chief of Ambassadors." In this capacity, Ramfis instructed Dominican Ambassadors in Europe during the summer of 1960 to accept invitations to diplomatic receptions in iron curtain embassies in the various West European capitols. Ramfis furthermore had Dominican Ambassador to Iran, Leland Rosemberg, sound out the Soviet Ambassador in Teheran, Iran, on the possibility of inviting Ramfis to visit the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government

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ENCLOSUM: 109-12-210

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Dominican Republic

refused to issue such an invitation indicating, however, that if Ramfis wanted to visit the Soviet Union on his own initiative, he would be treated with all respect due to an important foreign visitor.

was further advised by his source that, according to information received from a reliable Dominican source, the late Generalissimo Trujillo, sometime in the Fall of 1960, concluded a secret understanding with Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba. This understanding was in the nature of a mutually binding promise that the Dominican and Cuban Governments would desist from all propaganda and subversive activity directed against each other and would desist from facilitating or undertaking an invasion of each other's territory. Negotiations leading to the conclusion of this agreement were carried on with Lazaro Cardenas, former President of Mexico, acting as intermediary. The actual signing of the agreement occurred in Cuba and was handled for the Dominican side by John Abbes Garcia (de facto chief of the Dominican Military Intelligence Service) and General Arturo Espaillat, former Dominican Consul in New York City.

2 -



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York June 14, 1961

Re: Foreign Political Matters - Dominican Republic

Reference is made to the memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at New York.

has furnished reliable information in the past.

670

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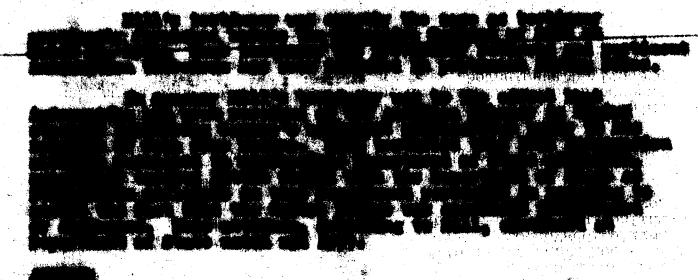
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1emorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 6/15/61

SUBJECT:

(105-1747)SAC, MIAMI

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS

CUBA IS - CUBA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCL

Re Bureau cablegram to Legat, Madrid, 6/3/61, concerning information received from IMS, Washington, D. C., that an air freight crew had seen FIDEL CASTRO in the Azores on June 1, 1961.

On June 8, 1961. in charge of investigations, INS, Miami, advised that his office had no knowledge that FIDEL CASTRO had been seen in the Azores; that the information did not originate from the Miami IMS Office, and INS, Miami, did not know the origin of such information.

explained that two flights a week originate in Havana, Cuba, by Cubana Airlines, which go to Prague, Czechoslovakia, via the Azores, and that reports have been received that Cubans have been visiting Prague and Czechoslovakians have traveled to Havana. However, Cubana Airlines no longer flies into Miami.

Miami sources contacted negatively concerning this matter.

For the information of the New York Office, referenced Bureau cablegram stated that INS, Washington, D. C., had advised that an air freight crew stated they had seen FIDEL CASTRO in the Azores on June 1, 1961. He was accompanied by a woman, a group of Cubans and a number of Russians. Allegedly the Portugese Immigration officer in the Azores verified to the crew the fact CASTRO actually was on the islands. requested sources be contacted for corroboration of CASTRO's visit and obtain available information concernia

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- Bureau (RM)

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REC 37 109-12-210-3/17

RA

Date:

June 19, 1961

Ter

Office of Security Department of State

From:

John Bigar Roover, Director

Subject:

PORRIGH POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

reliable information in the past learned that runers are circulating in Mayana, Cuba, diplomatic and political circled to the effect that the Cuban deverment will leave decree on July 26, 1961, which will forbid Cubans leaving Cuba thereafter without special permission.

1 - Director Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

- 1 Director of Maval Intelligence
- 1 Office of Special Investigations

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division

RAM: bar

NOTE: Classified "Confidential" simm information originated

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6-12-61

FORE IGN POLITICAL MATTERS-CUBA, IS-CUBA.

TO DUKECTOR

FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY

NO. 842

THAT MEXICO GOVERNMENT RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM ITS EMBASSY IN HAVANA, CUBA, THAT THERE ARE RUMORS IN DIPLOMATIC AND POLITICAL CIRCLES THAT CUBAN GOVERNMENT WILL ISSUE A DECREE JULY 26 NEXT TO EFFECT THAT NO CUBAN WILL HENCEFORTH LEAVE CUBA WITHOUT: SPECIAL NO LOCAL DISSEMINATION MADE TO PROTECT SECURITY OF

JOHN F. DESMOND

RECEIVED:

INFORMANT.

6-14-61

12:31 PM

BLH

STATE, CIA AND MILITARY DISSEMINATION TO

ARD CC-MR. L'ALLIER It Stale 1- cea 1- am

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If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be aisseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The American Embassy Rome, Italy

RA

Dte:

June 14, 1961

To:

Director, FBI

(FAM:

Legat, Rome

(105-573)

Suject:

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

IS - CUBA

Re Legat, Mexico airgram dated 5/25/61 indicating that Cuban Foreign Minister RAULHOA, accompanied by his wile and two other individuals, would depart Amsterdam, Holland, for Rome, Italy, on June 2 and would depart Rome for Cairo, Egypt, on 6/3/61.

on 6/13/61 advised that he had received information to the effect that RAUL ROA and his party had flown directly from Amsterdam to Cairo and had not made any stop in Rome.

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	the following in	e in plain text or code)		
	A IRTEL			
		(Priority or Method of Mail	ng)	
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The state of the s)FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS IS - CUBA	CUBA	B	
	Enclosed for the letterhead memo dated and	Bureau are nine captioned as above		
	memo is The informant memory (5)	tioned in the enc	losed letterhead	l
	The enclosed letedue to the sensitive nature this info is later downgrace classification of "Confident classification of "Confident classification"	ed. It should rece	In the event	:"
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UNITED STATES GALERI Memorandum DATE: 6-21-61 DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210) 105-89084-13 LEGAT, RIO DE JANEIRO (109-110) 67C SUBJECT: FPM - CUBA ReRiocab 7/29/60 captioned "FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA", which reflected that subject, a Cuban diplomatic representative in Rio, had been expelled from Brazil on 7/26/60 for Communist agitation among students and labor unions. b7C On 6/15/61, PCS 670 furnished to Legat the enclosed photograph of The photograph is being forwarded to the Bureau inasmuch as this individual is no longer in Rio de Janeiro but may be of interest to the Bureau at this time or sometime in the future in other areas. No copy of the photograph has been retained in the Rio de Janeiro Office. 2 - Bureau (Enclosure) 2 - Rio de Janeiro (1 109-110) 62 ESS:LM (4)109-12-216-3121 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED 5 JUN 26 1961 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

1: 6.8 ONC INFOR

Rio File 109-110 BUfile 109-12-210

RE:

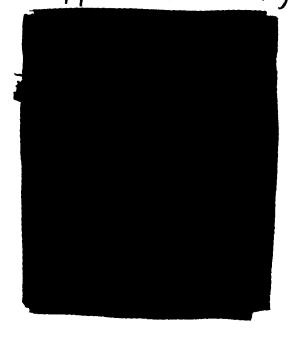
FPM - CUBA

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU WITH RIOLET 6/21/61:

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l photograph of to be returned to Rio

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and exile 109-12-210 - 3122

Dates

Tet

June 26, 1961

Office of Security Department of State

Frent

John Edgar Moover, Director

Subject:

eign political matt MY - C

Enclosed is a copy of a nonorentum dated June 15, 1961, at San Juan, Paerto Rico, concerning the captioned matter.

is identified in the memorandum. ton, D. C. in the near future to confer with Department ed with the United States Con cooperate in care of his mether.

Laclosure

RAM: bar \6' (5)

is native of Puerto Rico who spent six years in Cuba prior to his return to Puerto Rico on 6/6/61, furnished his observations concerning the failure of the recent invasion of Cube and indicated there is much dissatisfaction 670 with Castro there. He said Cabans are anxiously awaiting U. S. assistance and intervention and that economic conditions in Cuba continue to deteriorete. Also indicated that he cooperated misk former the Arthur Atignone in Heiti during World War II. While the is not identifiable in Bufiles, Avignone was in Haiti on apecial assignment during early World War [D] Copy of Sam han haddenedum 6/15/61 has been furnished sementedly to CIA, the military agencies and Bureau of Fereign Commerce.

Belmont Mohr . Callahan Conrad . DeLoach. Evans. Malone Rosen Sullivan

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MAIL ROOM

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FBI

Date: 6/15/61



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Special Agent in Charge



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Post Office Box 4312 San Juan 21, Puerte Rice June 15, 1961

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

a native of Puerto Bico, who has been residing in Cabs for the last six year, returned to Puerto Rico from Cuba on June 6, 1961. He advised that he

advised that, in his epinion, the people of Cuba are more pre-American than ever before. He stated that they were in no position to cooperate with the exile invasion forces on April 17, 1961 as they had no arms. He stated that the invading forces were smashed by heavy artillery fire which barrage was handled by Aussian and Czechoslovakian experts. The people are greatly disactisfied with the regime of CASTRO and are anxiously avaiting United States help and intervention. estimated that 90% of the people are now opposed to the regime of CASTRO but are unable to affectively enpose this regime as the remaining 10% have control of the arms.

stated that he heard shortly before Maving Cuba from sources within the Cuban Militia who were in a position to know, that 300 technicians from the Seviet Union and its satellites recently arrived in Cuba. They are awaiting the arrival of heavy duty treaded tractors so that they can arm them for use as tanks.

estated that in recent weeks he has noted a lessening in anti-United States prepaganda in Cuba. He attributed this to the fact that the CASTRO regime has new solidified itself politically and militarily and need not know arouse the people with anti-American prepaganda in order to centrel them.

stated that economic conditions in Cuba are continuing to deteriorate rapidly and there is a scarcity of

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED BY LOSS MUSECHEM!

DATE STEPS BY LOSS MUSECHEM!

109-12-210-312 &

ENCLOSURE

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

beer, seap, many feedstuffs, tires and industrial parts. The lower economic class are particularly feeling this scarcity as they do not have the necessary funds to trade in the "black market."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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CTA Act of 1949	□ (b)(7)(F)	□ (k)(4)		
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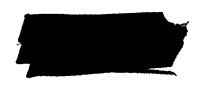
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June 21, 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation Room 7651 Department of Justice Building Washington 25, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREINIS UNCLASSIFIED

Political matters - Cuba

As we arranged by telephone this morning, I am sending you herewith the letter which my 19 year old eldest son, received on Sunday, June 18th. Presumbly the letter arrived at our house antifame 16th, 16th, or 17th, while our family was out of town. who is taking Spanish at Yale in anticipation of a business career in Latin America, was able to translate enough of the text to indicate that this chain letter is a scheme to persuade patriotic Anti-Communist Anti-Castro Americans to spend fifty dollars to line the pockets of some rogues.

My son can offer only one suggestion as to how his name might have been gostired by the letter sender. He is a subscriber to the Spanish-language edition of the Pan-American Union's magazine Americas, which is mailed from somewhere in Latin America; so conceivably the chain letter schemers may have managed to get a copy of the magazine's subscription list.

REC-92

Sincerely yours,

TO JIN 26 1961

Jen m. 6/26/36

EX-11.3

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NEW PROPERS (NAME OF A PARTY OF A ALIANZA PARA B.L New alliance for progress-JFK-

MOVIMIENTO INTERAMERICANO DE COMBATE AL COMUNISMO Cadena de USS 50 para ayudar a los luchadores contra el comunismo en Cuba y en las demás repúblicas americanas, ALBRIA: CONTRIBUTA Ud. a su seguridad personal y a la de sua seres querie dos Combata el comunismo, ayudando a aquellos que luchan contra el sanguinario imperialismo del oso rejo, Fidel Castre, y a los agentes mos govitas que se enquentran actuando en America y U.S.A.

Sata cadena fue iniciada en Mashington, D. C. por ADULF A. BERLE, y los Embajadores de las repúblicas latinoamericanas. Para ayudar a les exilados cubanos en U.S.A.y para combatir a Fidel Vastro, asesino de americanes. -Con los suspicios del President KENNEDY, Secretary of State, y la protección y vigilancia del F. B. I. - Central Intelligence Army-Tax Free

CUMPLA ESTRICTANENTE CON ESTAS INSTRUCCIONES -Envis al Nº 1,038 50 dellars, por AIR MAIL REGISTERED, en forme de check. giro, travelers check--Coloque al Nº 2 en el primer lugarial ** 3 en el segundo lugar, al Me 4 en el tercer lugar, al Me 5 en el cuarto lugar-Inscriba su nombre y dirección en el quinto lugaro

Haga 10 5 mas copias similares a esta y distribuyalas entre personali-

dades e instituciones anticomunistas de las Américas. Cuando Ud. ocupe el primer lugar resibirá miles de dollars, de los cuales deberá entregar el 10 % (diez por ciento) al Secretary of State, r. B. I. o en la Embajada de U.S.A.de su pais-para el fondo de ayuda a los exilados anticastristas y de combate a les cmm comunistasfaxes exempt in U.S.A. and territories-controlado por el U.S.S\$GRET

SERVIOR

Dr. Ruben J. Luraschi Lavalleia 225-Salte URUGUAY-South America José Aguirrezabal Pres. Comit& JUBA DEMOURATIOA Casilla. F. O. BOX 152-Salto-URUGUAY-Ne3) Orlando Bosan Uficinas del mIRR 4138. n. 16 Terrace Miami. Florida. U.S.A. Nº4)José A. Mora Otero Secretary of UAS Washington 6-D. C. U.S. A.

Nº5)Francis A. Gook U.S. Information Service Paraguay 1321-Montevideo URUGUAT-South America

Pavor: Exiguido por el u.S. Seuret Service: No Rompa La Cadema mivie uso 50 dollars al me l-cumpla estrictaments las instruccioses SEA UD. UN BUEN AMERICANO: AYUDESE UD. MISMO: PRONTO POSERRA MUCHO DINERO Y Podra ayudar a dos exilados y a los que uombaten y derraman su banges. por nucstra seguridad i paz Jombatiendo al Sanguinarlo comunismo: Piense en el futuro-en Ud. su familia, sus hijos-continus esta cadena

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION **FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

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FOR OFFICIAL USE INLY

JFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

19 June 1961

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Secretary McNamara has received your letter of June 12, 1961, concerning conversations between an official of the Frente Revolucionario Democratico, an anti-Castro organization, and certain officers of the United States Air Force with respect to the Cuban situation.

Mr. McNamara has asked me to thank you for making this information available to him and to inform you that he is taking appropriate action.

Political matters -Cuba

Sincerely,

Mr. Callahan

Mr. Conrad Mr. DeLe Mr. Evans Mr. H. ne Mr. Rosen

Mr. Eulty

Pele. Room. Mr. ingram Miss Gandy

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover Director, Rederal Bureau of Investigation Washington 25, D. C.

REC-92

9 JUN 28 1961

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UN AED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JAJFICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION June 21, 1961

Re: Cuban Situation

who recently returned from Cuba, advised on May 19, 1961, that he presently resides at stated that he had been assigned to Cuba from July 10, 1959, until May 7, 1961, and during this period was stationed at the University of Villanueva, Marianae, Havana, Cuba.

Villanueva is a Catholic University run by the Augustinian Fathers.

furnished information concerning the current situation in Cuba as follows:

Cuban Intelligence

advised that to his knowledge, the intelligence branch of the Castro Government operates as a State Police and its tactics are very gestapo-like.

Advised that he knows nothing about Cuban intelligence operations in the United States and he knows of no Americans in the United States who are pro-Castro, although he believes that an American now in Cuba is a Communist.

identified this American as a newspaperman from the United States.

further advised that the Cuban G-2 interrogates prisoners and, in fact, interrogated the group of Augustinian Fathers from Villanueva University who were "detained" from April 17, 1961 until May 7, 1961.

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DATE 5/11/24 BY 6226 AUCTO AGE

109-12-210-3/31

ENCLOSURE

Military Operations

stated that he observed while in Havana that all personnel attached to the Cuban Government were now in the possession of new automatic weapons which included Czechoslovak machine guns. Said that on May 1, 1961, during the May Day parade, he personally observed 13 tanks on display which had been made in the Soviet Union.

Stated that upon his return to the United States he described these tanks to his brother and his brother had informed him that these were the same type of tanks which had been used in Korea by the North Koreans.

advised that in the vicinity of Villanueva University, Havana, Cuba, there were at least ten military billets and the only one which he personally recalled was located at the north corner of Fifth Avenue and 84th Street, Havana, Cuba.

stated that he had no personal knowledge of the location of any ammunition dumps in the Havana area.

said that during the attempted invasion of Cuba on April 17, 1961, there had been an explosion in Camp Libertad which had occurred for about one hour after an air raid on the military base.

Stated that later, Cuban newspapers admitted that there had been an ammunition explosion at Camp Libertad, and therefore, he drew the logical conclusion that there must have been ammunition dumps in Camp Libertad.

advised that in regard to the militia, anyone working for the Cuban Government or Cuban Government sponsored companies, must participate in militia training or suffer the loss of their jobs.

impossible to state whether or not the Cuban people voluntarily serve Prime Minister Fidel Castro's Government because of the complete reign of terror which exists in Cuba at the present time. Stated that the reign of terror prevents the possibility of forming any worthwhile opposition to the regime. Advised that the militia is well trained and as organized "as Cuban people can be". Said that, in his opinion, the people of Cuba will go along with Fidel Castro as long as he is on top, but at the first sign of failure, will take a course which will best serve their own individual interests.

Internal .. Governmental Affairs

positive that Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara, Minister of Industry, is actually running the present Cuban Government.

Said that he believes "Che" Guevara is issuing erders to Fidel Castro, who is merely a figurehead in whom the Cuban people have placed their hopes.

Stated that he believes that friction does exist between Guevara and Fidel Castro. The Cuban people, according to hate Raul Castro, Minister of the Armed Forces and tolerate him only because of Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

Stated that Fidel Castro is a demogogue of the highest order and the Cuban women actually idolize him.

Economic Conditions

advised that economic conditions in Cuba cannot become much worse. He stated that Cuba has no raw materials, absolutely no soap, no heavy industry and that rice and beans, the main diet of the Cubans, runs out every once in a while.

stated that it is actually a crime in Cuba today to possess soap.

b7C

also stated that there is no lack of gasoline or oil in cuba, and that oil is the basis of combustion for the heat and power of the country.

said that there was a great deal of housing development going on in the outlying districts of Havana, and that there are also cooperative farms and centralized homes for farmers.

Just outside Havana, there are at least five new fifteenstory apartment houses which cannot be used and are vacant. He said that in the construction of these apartment houses, no plans were made for elevators, water or toilet facilities.

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of the 1961 and 1962 sugar crop is to be bartered by Guba for arms. He further advised that food stuffs, such as meat, jelly and jams, are gotten from Peland, and Russia also supplies some of the needed meat. Said that many vessels are arriving daily in the port of Havana, but he has actually only seen one ship flying the Soviet flag. Said that there is not much evaporated milk in Cuba and that when word is spread about that food stuffs have arrived, long lines are formed at food stores. The last stated that there is a quasi-voluntary rationing in operation at the present time.

also stated that the lower echelon of workers, such as chauffeurs, maids and gardeners, are completely unemployed and there is no form of economic relief for them from the government.

Press and Communications

advised that there are two television by comparison in Cuba, Stations CMQ and CMBG, both state controlled. He advised that these television

stations carry nothing but propaganda and comedy programs.

advised that the only newspapers in Havana at the present time are "Revolucion", "El Mundo", "Combate" and "El Calle", which are all government controlled. stated that "Prensa Latina" is a government controlled news agency similar to Associated Press (AP) and United Press International (UPI), and that "Prensa Latina" sends out propaganda which is practically verbatim stories which are appearing in the above-named newspapers.

advised that in regard to the school system in Cuba today, Fidel Castro is building schools and increasing the number of high schools. He said that television is being used in the classrooms mostly for Communist indoctrination. advised that prior to Castro's taking power in Cuba, on January 1, 1959, the public school system in Cuba was generally poor. He advised that at that time, Havana had one public high school and Marianao also had one high school. stated that as a result, people who could afford to pay, sent their children to private schools which were a combination of grammar and high schools. stated that there were approximately 2,000 private schools in Cuba, and their reputation in general was advised that Cuba, prior to Castro's seizure of power, had three universities, Havana. University, University of Las Villas and the University of Oriente, which were state supported and one private university, Villanueva.

advised that there is a desperate need for teachers in Cuba to staff the state controlled schools. In regard to the new schools created by Fidal Castro, said that there were no formal classes planned for these schools and the big question in his mind was what would

be the source of the additional teachers needed for this educational system.

also advised that as an example of the brutality of the Castro regime, morgan, an American was with Major who had helped Castro during the revolution, at the time of stated that Morgan, who had been with his death. Castro for a long time, was finally accused and convicted as a traitor by Castro's military courts and was sentenced *b7C* to death by firing squad. stated that advised him that he had witnessed the execution of Major Morgan by firing squad and then was forced to witness the coup de grace. said that had informed him that the coup de grace had been administered by the head of the firing squad and that five shots from a .45 automatic were fired into the face of William Morgan, completely obliterating Morgan's face. stated that such actions by Cubans today did not appear to them to be unusual.

regarding the events which took place at the time of the Cuban invasion and his memorandum reads as follows:

On April 17, 1961, at 3:55 P.M. in the city of Marianao, Havana, Cuba, some ten or twelve militia men armed with machine guns and automatic rifles entered the Monastery of the Catholic University of Villanueva. (The Monastery was the residence of the Augustinian Fathers who owned and operated the University and taught in it). Present in the Monastery at the time of this armed invasion were the following American Augustinian Fathers:

and

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(Two Spanish Augustinians were not present. It was later learned that they were held prisoners by the G. 2. The two priests in question were the who is still in jail and the who was released one week later).

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Under armed guard the Fathers were removed from the Monastery and forced to wait for three hours while a group of militia men searched the Monastery and the other six buildings of the University.

When the search was completed the Fathers were permitted to return to the Monastery but were told that their movements would be restricted until further notice, to the interior of the Monastery building. Armed guards were stationed at the exits of the building to insure compliance with the order.

No explanation of this armed intervention was offered to the Fathers. For the next 48 hours, the Fathers were restricted to their Monastery.

At the end of that period, however, G. 2 representatives arrived, ordered the Fathers, again under armed guards, to proceed to the auditorium of Tarafa Building (one of the University's buildings).

Once inside the auditorium, the leader of the G. 2 group announced that, as of that moment, the Fathers were considered "detenidos". This Spanish word as used in Cuba means persons who are held by police authorities while investigations are being carried out. A person who is "petenido" is technically under arrest for an alleged crime.

The group detained in the auditorium included all the Fathers mentioned above, about four or five male students and ex-students of the University, two lay professors of the University, and one woman, the mother of one of the detained students. No effort was made to separate the Fathers from the others. There was a complete lack of privacy. All lived and slept in the auditorium in full sight of the others.

During this incarceration all those present in the auditorium, with but two or three exceptions, were questioned by the G. 2 operatives. Some of the interrogations lasted as long as three hours. There was free access to toilet facilities and shower room, but always under armed guard. The Fathers said Mass daily, under armed guard, in the University Church, and ate, under armed guard, three times a day in the Monastery dining room. The other prisoners and the militia men who were occupying the University (some 25-30 in number) ate in a small cafeteria adjoining the Fathers dining room.

This, in very brief outline, is the form of living imposed on all those held in the auditorium until April 28, 1961, at 2:29 P.M. At that precise moment, the armed guard at the door of the auditorium announced simply that he and all the militia men were leaving the University. Twenty minutes later a truck carrying the militia men left from the front gate of the University and the Fathers were free.

Upon returning to the Monastery the Fathers found the entire building in complete disorder. Personal papers, books, and clothing of the Fathers were strewn about on floors, along with garbage, cigarette and eigar butts in profusion, mattresses, photographs and sacred vessels. Radios, fountain pens and cameras were stolen by the militia men who had lived in the Monastery while the Fathers occupied the auditorium. Two of the three University automobiles had not been returned.

During the week beginning April 29, the Fathers were alternately subjected to periods of house arrest and freedom of movement with the permission of two armed guards at the door of the Monastery. The "freedom of movement" just mentioned meant freedom to leave and enter the Monastery only. All other buildings of the University were off limits. This situation continued until Sunday, May 7, 1961, when the present writer left Cuba on Pan American flight 422 to Miami, Florida.

It was learned that on that very Sunday, at approximately 4 P.M. armed militia men expelled the remaining Fathers from the Monastery.

As of the moment of this writing (Saturday, May 14, 1961) the following Augustinian Fathers from the University have arrived in the United States via Mismi. On Sunday May 7, 1961

on Monday, May 8, 1961,

on

bic

wednesday, May 10, 1961,

Presently living in the Swiss Embassy (the former American Embassy) in Cuba are, the following Augustinian Fathers from the University:

*67*C

Spanish, is presently staying at the Santa Rita Church Rectory on Quinta Avenida, Miramar. Father Dario Casado is still, according to present information, in the G. 2 jail, Quinta Avenida, Miramar.

American passport is in the hands of the G.2 people who refuse to return it until they satisfy themselves as to why the passport states that he may travel to Hungary (p. 5 of passport). Apparently they take this permission to be an indication of an American agent.

The Universidad Catholica de Santo Tomas de Villanueva (the official name of the University) was owned and operated by a composition

nis interests were protected by the Executive Committee composed of

all of the same order of St. Augustine and all residents at the University in Cuba. The University and all its properties, then, pertain to American citizens. The seizure and nationalization of the University and its properties is unjust and constitutes the crime of robbery.

The detention of the Fathers of the University and their being held incomunicade without due process of law was blatantly unjust and the indignities to which they were subjected during the incarceration were due in part to the fact that the University was considered by highly placed Cuban government officials (such as the Prime Minister, Fidel Castro) an "American" institution.

by G.2, jailed, and is at the present moment incarcerated in "La Cabana" prison in Havana.

This writer has one suggestion of immediate urgency; that every effort be expanded as soon as possible to facilitate the removal of all American citizens from the island of Cuba.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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TINITED STATES (DIDNIED T

Memo

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE:

JUN 2 6 1961

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SAC, MIANI (105-3902)

Political Matters-CuBa

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SUBJECT:

CUBAN SITUATION

IS - CUBA

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Enclosed are 9 copies of a hetterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The translation of material provided by was made by

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Translator

For the information of the Bureau, reference is made to Miami letter dated 6/15/61, to the Bureau in this case in which provided considerable additional information concerning internal affairs of the F.R.D. and the attempt to organize a successful Liberation Army.

gives the impression of being a stable intelligent and very pro-United States Cuban Officer.

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

105-3902

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DATE TIP DY BY COSTAIN BE MELLE

Miami, Florida

JUN 2 6 1961

Re: Cuban Situation

On June 12, 1961,

furnished the following information relating to the Cuban situation.

At the outset Didentified himself

everthrew of the Batista Government.

high military position and it became obvious to that Guba was going communist. He said he then began working in the military underground against Castro.

In June, 1960, upon the request of the Frente Revolucionario Bemocratico (F.R.D.)

on the Military Staff of the F.R.D.,

On Jebruary 6,

1961, staff of F.R.D., renounced their positions due to an internal political situation which had developed within the organization.

of action, which he felt might be useful to the Whited States Government, in connection with a solution of the Cuban problem. At the same time he had drawn up an analysis of the errors which he felt had been committed during preparations for the April, 1961 liberation attempt against Fidel Castro. He said he was offering this information in good faith in hopes of expediting the everthrew of the communist regime of Fidel Castro. He also said he would like to effer his personal services to the United States Government in any endeaver against the Castro regime.

The plan and analysis submitted by have been translated from Spanish into English as follows:

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.an .gq .gd .dbm.b\$sd l

ERRORS COMMITTED

(WITH REGARD TO THE APRIL 17, 1961, LIBERATION ATTEMPT)

- 1. They organized a military camp of political elements who disagreed with each other, and they did not set up military headquarters, even provisional enes.
- The F.R.D. was organized of people most of when hoped to hold power in the political movement and among the resistance in Cuba.
- 3. Each of the organizations in the F.R.D. was separately directed, and there was no coordination whatseaver with the military apparatus of the F.R.D. or the resistance movement. They paid no attention to the men who had been named to the General Staff of the Liberating Army.
- 4. At no time did the Council of the F.R.D. concult with the efficials of the General Staff of the Liberating Army.
- 5. At no time did they consult with the efficers of the General Staff for instructions, plans, etc.

The officials of the General Staff were chosen by the F.R.D., keeping in mind the following:

- a. Officials without political connections or activities during their military eareers.
- Officials with experience in military problems and keeping public order in Cuba.

c. Officials who had prestige in the Army and were well known to the people of Cuba.

In spite of all this, they were never consulted.

- 6. The Army, the Navy and the Air Force worked independently; there was no coordination.
- The resistance movement within Cube was not coordinated, and supplies were badly distributed.
 Each one was trying to better his own group.
- 8. The resistance movement in Cuba had no plans for development, and was not coordinated with the military organization in smalle.
- 9. Each group had/its own couriers and communications system. For this reason the resistance movement in Cuba was very expensive, and very disorganized.
- 10. There being no unification of the resistance groups in the F.R.D., information received from Cuba was incorrect, some groups claiming more membership than they actually had.
- 11. The heads of the resistance groups in Cuba did not give premetions on the basis of merit, but on the basis of unconditional political subordination. This gave rise to much discontent among the resistance groups.
- 12. At no time did the military headquarters of the F.R.D. receive information from the resistance movement in Cuba.

- 13. There was a group within the F.R.B. which kept in close contact with the people who distributed funds and war materiel, and these people directed clandestine operations within Cuba, without coordination with the F.R.D. or the military branch thereof.
- 14. The people trained for infiltration groups were not chosen on a basis of their previous experience in such work or their knowledge of the personnel working in Cuba; all they needed was to speak English.
- 15. The Investigative Branch of the F.R.D. was independent and supplied with plentiful funds. They never cooperated with the military staff of the F.R.D.
- 16. There was no liberty for the men at the camp; they had to await orders. There was no prepaganda activity.
- 17. The officials at the camp never said they would set up am army with proper ranks.
- 18. The propaganda was bad, mostly untrue, and at times indiscreet.
- 19. There were conspiracies and uprisings in the camps, mostly because of lack of discipline and lack of respect for the efficers. They lacked efficers who were mature, experienced and had some prestige. Their officials were young and inexperienced, in spite of the fact that they were imbued with the spirit of sacrifice and had great hopes for the future.

- 20. There was no esprit de corps in the camps, and the officers gave no support to their subordinates.
- 21. The fighters did not know where they were going; they were given no instructions; they did not know what they were fighting for.
- 22. On February 6, 1961, the General Staff of the Liberating Army resigned, because they were not agreement with the way things were being handled.
- 23. When they disembarked in Cuba, ninety per cent of the infiltration groups were in Mismi.
- 24. The resistance groups in Cuba were not informed of the arrival of the Liberating Army.

GENERAL PLAN OF ACTION TO LIBERATE CURA

Before setting out this plan, we must make a political analysis of the present situation in Cube.

The coming to power of Dr. FIDEL CASTRO meant to the Cuban people not only the everthrow of a dictator-ship which was incompatible with their ideals, and a return to democratic institutions of government, but also the arrival of a new stage in the republic which would put an end to corruption and extering to the interests of small groups, The previous corruption had roused the people to hope for social justice.

This social justice was to be based on law and order, in accordance with the Constitution of 1940, which represented the guarantee of our denocratic system. The cause of democratic social justice gained the support of the majority of Gubans in the fight against Mr. FULGENCIO BATISTA, fundamentally because it was represented by new men, with a plan of action and sacrifice which demonstrated their firm ideals, who were not connected with the eld corrupt regime which was heted by the people. Br. FIDEL CASTRO and the men of the July 26th Movement became the leaders of the national fight. Thus, when these men gained power in 1959, they had the trust and admiration of the greatest majority of Cubans in the history of our country. Later, these leaders showed their true intentions, and it became evident

to the Cubans that they had been tricked. The new government betrayed the true cause of democracy and social justice for which the Cubans had fought, and imposed a new dictatorship, the worst of all, since it controlled all aspects of human life, the "Communist Dictatorship."

Dr. CASTRO lost most of his popular support, but due to the repressive activities of the police, demonstrations of civic protest have been reduced to a minimum, and it is not possible for the outside observer to make a true judgment concerning national opinions.

The people, the majority of Cubans, go on hoping, in spite of having been betrayed, for democracy and social justice. It was their hope for social justice which moved them to repudiate BATISTA and fight against him. The healthiest forces in the country have been at war with the new dictatorship for some time.

The objectives are the same: to everthrew the present Communist dictatorship and restore democracy to Cuba; to reestablish social justice and protect the rights of the people in an atmosphere of respect for the institutions and the laws of the country. It must be remembered, if one wishes to analyze the situation correctly, that our people do not wish to return to the past. In this way, possibly one can understand better the key to the problem: our need to find men who, by their past activities and present sacrifices, are capable of inspiring confidence, of giving hope to the fighters and the people as a whole. This does not mean that men who

have had political experience with our past governments and whose conduct was good, should not be used; on the contrary, their cooperation would be very valuable.

This need is present, today more than ever, in view of our first failure, in the minds of all Cubans, inside and outside of Cuba.

There are, of course, small groups who would like to see things go on as they are, but we should not confuse such groups with the vast majority of the Cuban people. Such an error would be fatal.

CENERAL PLAN OF ACTION TO LIBERATE CUBA

The plan should have three phases, as follows:

- I. Before initiating military operations in Guba.
- II. With the initiation of operations in Cuba.

III. Finishing the Campaign.

Phase I. During this phase, the following activities should be carried out:

A. Propaganda

All possible means should be used to carry out intensive propagands to undermine the morale of the enemy, so that they will coase fighting; to gain new adherents for the cause of the liberation of Cuba; to improve morale among the resistance in Cuba. This propagands work should be carried out as follows:

1. Concerning the enemy

We must constantly play up the errors and negative aspects of the Communist Government of CASTRO. We may be able to persuade some to work against the Government because of its Communistic, anti-Cuban plans, because of the injustice of their cause, or because they do not went to go down in history as accomplices of a Communist Government. The following points should be brought out:

- a. Occupation of important positions
 by foreign Communists.
- b. Importation of Russians and Chinese who are specialists in terture to kill Cubans who oppose the Communist regime.
- c. Importation of Czech pilots and artillery emports to kill the Cuban people on masse, should they decide to resist the Communist regime.
- d. Daily desertions by members of the Rebel Army who refuse to help turn Cuba over to the Soviets.
- e. Daily desertions of Cubans from the ranks of the Communist Government, and the daily emodus of Cubans who are leaving their country because they are against the Communist regime.
- f. Daily killings and terture going on in Cuba.
- g. Sale of national severeignty to the Seviets, who really run Cuba today.
- h. Humiliation, unjust confiscation of property, and violations of the rights of all Cubans, even these who fought against the tyranny of BATISTA.

- Shipment of our funds and our gold to Communist countries.
- j. Funds spent on various missions to foreign countries for the purpose of stirring up trouble in democratic countries on behalf of the Soviets.
- k. Reduction of salaries of all the Cuben workers and suppression of their syndical rights.
- 1. FIDEL CASTRO's unusual way of administering public funds, without any control ~ whatsoever.

2. Concerning the people

- a. Their obligation to aid in the fight for Cuba's independence, and to set up a democratic regime. Cuba today is beginning her third war for independence.
- b. The imperative necessity of carrying out the work of gaining adherents to the cause of democracy. This work should be carried out through families and friends. The errors of the CASTRO SYNAMY should be constantly emphasized.
- c. For the sake of the country, do not send your children to schools controlled by the Government, so that they will not be indoctrinated as Communists. Do not permit them to join the youth patrols.

- d. Abstain from all social and recreational activity.
- e. Go to church as often as possible. If you are a Mason, go to your lodge. Work on conspiracy in these places.
- f. Do not buy from businesses which are controlled by I.N.R.A.
- Stay eway from theaters and movies where pro-Communist productions are shown.

B. Psychological Warfare

It is very important to earry out psychological warfare during this phase, to make the government and its staff feel that they are constantly watched by the people, and to propare the people to cooperate with the armed forces. This psychological warfare should be simed at the entire population of Cuba, to get their cooperation in:

- 1. Constant observation of the novements and activities of all the Communists, particularly the foreign Communists and national leaders.
- Organization of and participation in the revolutionary cells which function in each neighborhood, in order to take their places at the proper mement.

- 3. Collection and transmission of information concerning the movements and activities of the enemy, particularly military information. Concerning this type of information, the Cuban patriots should be prepared to give information concerning:
 - a. Troops and their location
 - b. Movement of troops within Cube
 - c. Principal access routes to the camps or to the positions of the enemy
 - Various types of arms in the possession of the enemy, and their characteristics and location
 - e. Advise concerning the arrival of now arms in Cuba.
 - f. Study the best way to carry out sabotage of military installations, fuel depots, etc.

The Cubans should make a habit of these types of cooperation. It should be remembered that the success of the propaganda and psychological warfare carried out by the Communists rests upon constant repetition. We, too, should use this principle of constant repetition.

The General Steff of the Army of Liberation should work out with the propaganda organization all points which they feel would help the military operations.

The various points of propaganda and psychological warfare should be emphasized daily, through all means of communication.

C. Organization of the Resistance Groups in Cuba

We should be fully convinced that the success of the operation to liberate Cuba rosts upon perfect organization of the resistance movement within Cuba in coordination with the Army of Liberation. The resistance movement within Cuba constitutes almost our entire human potential in the fight against the Communist Government, and as such, it is our channel for:

- Organizing necessary sources of information to plan our operations in Cuba.
- 2. Spreading our propagands in Cubs, and aiding us in psychological warfare.
- Setting up pockets of resistance to amoy the enemy. These pockets can be reenforced by the liberation forces when they disembark in Cuba.
- 4. Ferming sabotage groups.

- Organizing assault of military installations in accordance with instructions received by the movement concerning this matter.
- Organizing the departure from Cuba of the necessary men to make up the embarkation forces.
- 7. Setting up security (police) forces for the towns as they are occupied by the liberation forces. These plans should be made during Phase I, so that they may be put into operation as soon as operations begin.
- 8. Arrest Communist leaders and public officials.

We should remember that if the resistance neverent in Cuba is not organized and coordinated with the General Staff of the Army of Liberation, their offertiveness will be mil, which is what happened in the invasion of April 17th.

D. General Organization for the Occupation

The General Staff should make plans for:

 Occupation, maintenance of order and protection of property in all Guben territory, including the proparation of speeches, organization of the police, and adoption of security measures.

- Organization of the armed forces, including the matiemal police. Individuals should be picked to make up these forces, keeping in mind those who took part in the fighting and old numbers of these forces whose conduct was good.
- Propaganda and information concerning psychological warfare should be disseminated as operations begin.
- Phase II. <u>Beginning of Operations</u>. During this phase, the following activities should be carried out:
 - A. Execution of the operation plans at the proper moment. The General Staff should have various plans of operation. The final plan will have to be decided upon at the last moment, when the situation in Cuba is known, and for this reason, the plans must be flobible.

The operation plans should be based on the vituation in Cuba at the last moment, the troops at our disposal, and on:

- 1. Faints or demonstrations.
- 2. Surprise.
- 3. Occupation or destruction of key points.
- 4. Cut communications and supply lines.
- 5. Decision.

NM 105-3902

- 6. Firing power.
- 7. Chanellizing the enemy attack toward a previously established line, to take advantage of the economy of forces offered by being on the defensive.
- 8. Mobility.
- 9. Flexibility among the attacking units.
- 10. Insurance against
 - a. Air attacks
 - b. Mechanized attacks
 - c. Infiltration
 - 11. Centrol of
 - a. The organization
 - b. The civilian population
- B. Execution of:
 - Previously established plans for propaganda and psychological warfare applicable to this second phase.
 - Occupation plans previously worked out, which should include:

- a. Organization of the occupation forces.
- b. Heasures to keep order and protect property.
- c. Rapid reestablishment of public services.
- d. Assignment of functions to the police force.
- e. Immediate senetions against the Communist leaders.

These III. Finishing the Campaign During this phase, each of the following points should be handled:

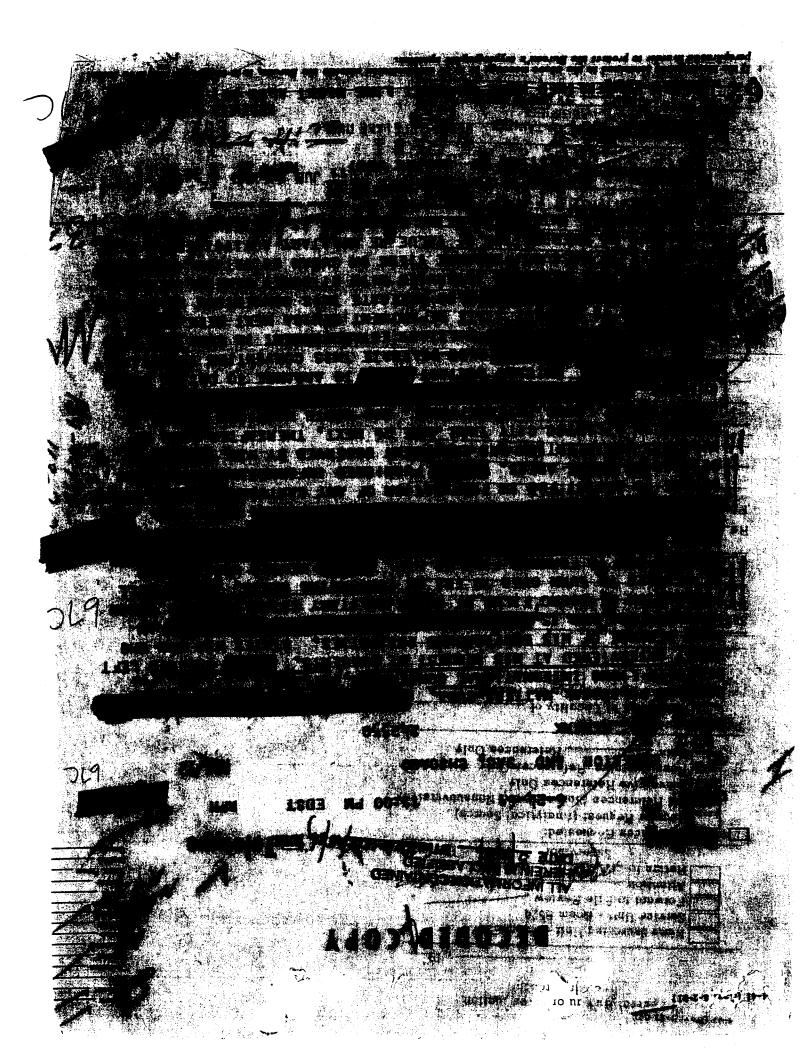
- A. Reorganization of the Armod Farces of the nation.
- B. Restoration of the administrative systems of the Armed Forces.
- C. Adoption of measures to wipe out Communism in Cube.
- D. Elimination of all types of secret police and repressive forces in Cuba. There should be one corps for Scientific Investigation.

Property of the FBI - This report is leaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which leaned.

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

*	Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available release to you.					
	Section 552		Section 552a			
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	□ (b)(6)		□ (k)(7)			
 Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the request is listed in the title only. Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to for review and direct response to you. Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised 						
	Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final disposition at a later date. Pages were not considered for release	wing our consultation with the other release determination has not been as they are duplicative of	r agency(ies). made. You will be advised as to the			
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): Testimony before a closed Congressional					
- .	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:					
<u> </u>	The following number is to be used fo $109 - 100 - 12 - 200$	r reference regarding these pages:	document dated 6/20/61			

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

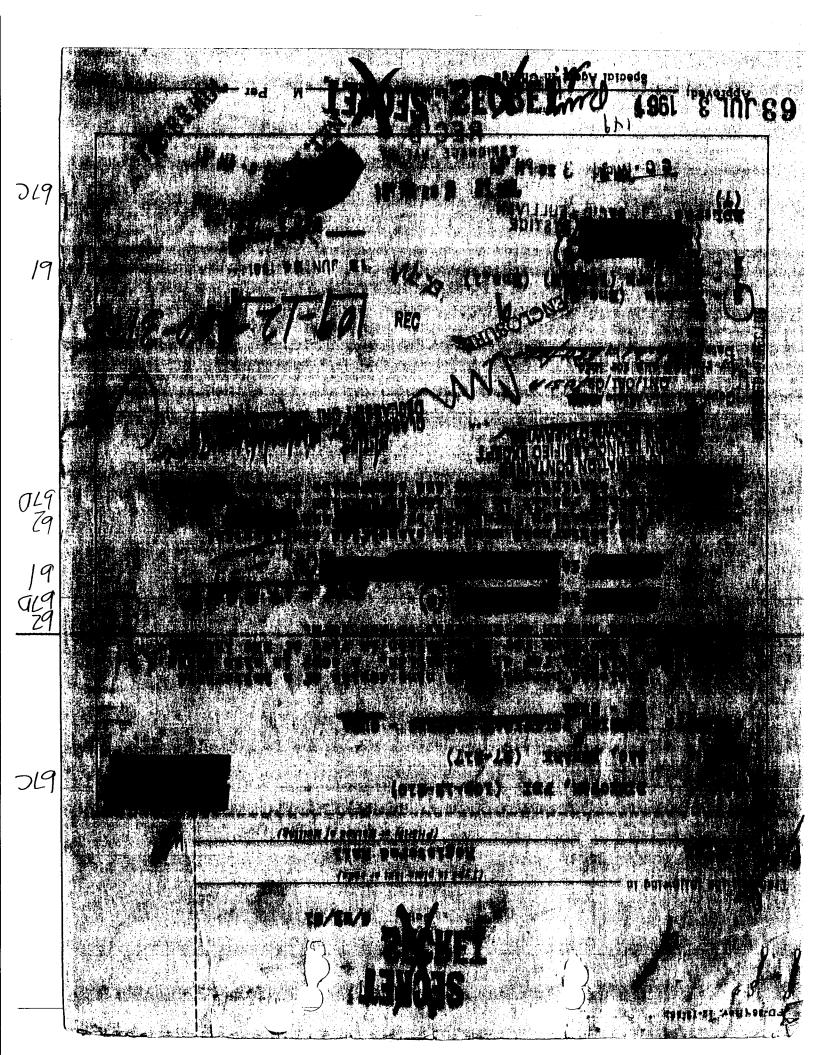
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated,

(b)(1)	Section 552		Section 552				
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50JUN 370 1961





File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Mohr. Mr. Callahan Mr. Conrad

Mr. DeLoad

Mr. Tolson Mr. Belmon

Mr. Evans. fr. Malone.

in Roser Na. Sulli Mr. Tave

Mr. Trotter Tele. Room Mr. Ingram

Miss Gandy.

Newark, New Jersey June 23, 1961

ALLES STREETS BULLET STREET

POWEIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

information in the past, advised as follows: V.-CURA On June 22, 1961, , who has furnished reliable

A/rumor which is circulating among pro-Castro Cubans he are members of the July 25th Movement/is to the effect Pidel Castro of Cups Will Shortly replace Cam ado se President of Cube and will replace him with - Carola Aguero is a leading figure teo speinlives Popular (Communist Party of Cuba).
Long known as a Communist and in 1940, was a Havens. Even at that time he was General Secre-

Communist Forty of Cube 15 BER.C. P. OF CUBA prote Aguero is a week she than the will help build be too has made that the Hogro in Cube is playing Strote Aguero 1s evi mt mart in Cuban affairs.

Another rimer ement members of the July Sich Hovemb that is even more widesproud is to the effect that Fidel Cast in his speech on July 26, 1961, will issue a presimilar announcing the establishment of a new socialist constitu for Cuba. He will also reveal the establishment of a new ... lating the present Cuban sese.

Whenever, each individual will only be allowed to burn in for redemption approximately 300 to 400 peace. It is said that there is a feeling in the Cuban government that some people have hoarded too much money.

soult to being main that after July 26, 1961, 40 years of age will be allowed to enterage ne one und Cube .

On June 21, 1961 information in the past, from Owner shortly that

ENCLOSURE

PRECEIVED DIRECTUR

109-12-210-3135

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also reported that simultaneous demonstrations were scheduled to be held in New York City and Havana, Cuba, on Monday, June 19, 1961. These demonstrations were scheduled to demand freedom for However, the demonstration in New York was cancelled. did not know the reason for the cancellation. Further, has not heard of any demonstration held in Havana on that day, nor has he seen any publicity stating that it was held.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

THE 26TH OF JULY REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

This movement is so named from the date, July 26, 1953. On this date, FIDEL CASTRO led an unsuccessful attack against the Cuban Army at Moncado Barracks, Santiago de Cuba, Oriente Province, Cuba. Subsequently, CASTRO with 82 followers departed Mexico aboard the yacht "Gramma" and landed in Oriente Province about December 2, 1956, and from there waged guerrilla warfare against the Government of FULGENCIO BATISTA, then President of Cuba. On January 1, 1959, BATISTA fled Cuba and sought asylum in the Dominican Republic. FIDEL CASTRO ascended to power and is now Prime Minister of Cuba.

APPENDIX

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 6/26/61

Sources furnishing information herein are in close contact with members and efficers of the pre-Castre July 26th Movement in New Jersey and New York City. The information they furnish regarding forthcoming internal changes in Cuba has been partially reported in the press. The sources have no access to efficial Cuban circles and the data reported is as stated, "rumor among pre-Castre Cubans." Dissemination has been made to Dept. of State, Central Intelligence Agency, United States Information Agency, and the military.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE GILLDY BY GOTTO ANGREA HELY



6/23/61

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Registered Mail

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DIRECTOR, FRI (109-19-210)

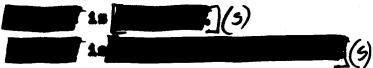
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BAG, MEMARE (97-017)

STRATE:

POWETON POLITICAE MATTERS - GUBA

Enclosed horseith are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. A copy is also being furnished to New York for information in view of the information contained herein of interest to New York.

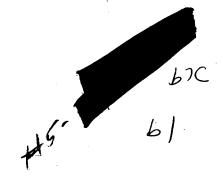


The letterheed neme is elassified confidential becames of information furnished by produced and product which could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informats of continuing value and comprende future effectiveness thereof.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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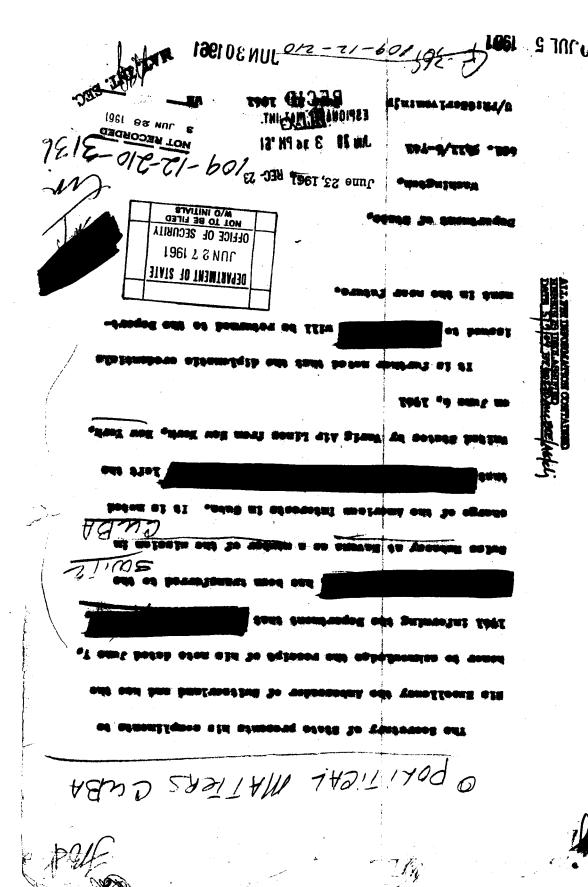


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MONITED STATES GO RNMENT Memorandum DATE: June 28, 1961 DIRECTOR, FBI (105-12-210) TO MAC, NEVARE (97-217) Enclosed herewith for the Dureau and offices ; interests in Guban Mathers are copies of letterhead and mr relating to the Paniona Majoral Nevel Clonaria (delica Entional Revolutionary Spilos)(FEE) and officials in charge of various departments deving 1980. ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED 2-Bureau (109-12-210)(2 1-New York (109-112) 1-Mismi (Info)(Inc.1) l-San Juan (Info)(Bac/1) 2-Hovark (97-217) BEC-10 /09 72-210-(7) THE JUN 29 1961

WAT. DUN SEC. Copy to: CIA/State/RAB ONI/OSI/G-2 by routing slip for info.

56 JUL 11 1961



ULITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey

THE CHARTION SHEET LOUIS BY COULD BY CO ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

June 28, 196

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

On June 7, 1961, whose reliability is unknown but furnished the following information with regard to the reorganization of the police in Cuba by revolutionary forces of Fidel Castro following his successful ouster of former Cuban dictator Fulgaccia Batista on January 1, 1959:

Source advised that the reorganizational setup consisted of the Policia Macional Revolucionaria Cuban Mational Bevolutionary Publice) (FRR) under which there was a Departamento Tecnico Investigaciones (DTI). Within the DTI were various sections for rebberies, houicides, passport matters, etc.

From January 1, 1959, until January 7, 1959, when Castros forces arrived in Mavana, the PMR was organized and ded by Aldo Vera Serafin, a former bank employee who had a principal figure in the July Soth Revolutionery Movement. Figure members of the July 26th Revolutionary Movement in Mavana at that time were picked by him to be members of the force and to be responsible for maintaining control and order in the capital until Castros's rebal forces arrived.

After the arrival of Castros' forces in Havana Efigenic Almeijeiras was placed in charge of the PRR and Vera Serafin put in charge of the DTI.

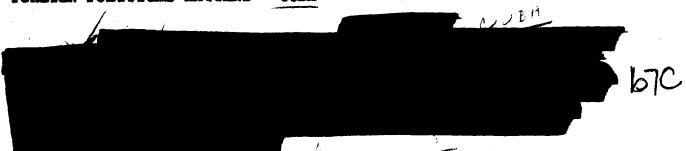
About June of 1939 Vera Scrafin had some sort of trouble with Aimeijeiras and was replaced as bead of the DTI of the TMR by Seavel Rodiles Planes, a close friend of Raul Castro, who fought with Raul at Sterra Gristal. According to source he, Rodiles Planes, had strong inclinations to complete socialism and was considered by most of the officers se a Communist. After a short time as head of the DTI, hotiles became second in command to Almeijeiras in the PMR. EUMMANNIS

Recling Rodiles as head of the DTI

Bource described both as strongly socialisate. In claimed WBH 670

109 - 12 - 210 - 3137ENCLOSURE

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA also that Diaz, who came from a wealthy family,	61c
	10
furnished additional names and comments as follows concerning various officials of the FMR and DTI during 1959. Source is unaware of later changes in the organizational staff except where so indicated in comments concerning individuals.	670
Policia Nacional Revolucionaria (PMR)	/
Commandes - Aldo Vera Scrafin replaced by High Almedicines. Departmento Teonicos Investigaciones (DTI) of the PMR.	67C
Commandantes - Aldo Vera Serafin replaced by Samuel Rodiles Planas in turn replaced by Rayl Diaz Arguelles.	
Heads of various departments under the DTI were as follows:	- b C



Was a member of the July 26th Revolutionary
Movement in New York City prior to the revolution. He supposedly
was a friend of Fidel Castro and allegedly once dealt in drug
traffic and prostitution in New York. He later became head
of the Tourist Section of the PNR.

Samuel Rodiles Planas was promoted from head of the DTI to become second in command of the PNR under Almeijeiras. He was described as being generally regarded as a Communist.

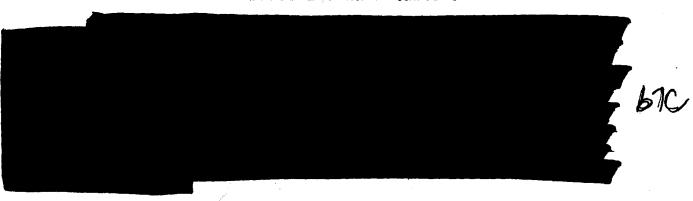
Raul Diaz Arguelles who then took over the DTI was described as coming from a fairly well to do family in Cuba which was rumored to have made much of their money in drug traffic. He was commander of a rebel group known as Directorio Revolucionario 13 de Marzo.

67C

who was regarded by everyone as a Communist. Of the DTI from September to October, 1959, when Diaz Arguelles took a trip to Europe on government business, purpose unknown.

a close friend of one an organizor of the July 26th Revolutionary Movement in Oriente Province who was mid to have much influence with both Fidel and Raul Castro.

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UNITED STATES GOV .NMENT

Memorandum

TC

DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: 6/28/61

FROM MU

SAC, WFO (97-1017)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/2/01_ BY 60270Auc 1xx/44dd

SUBJECT:

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA IS - CUBA (OO:NM)

Enclosed are nine copies to Bureau and one each to Miami and New York of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above, together with an equal number of copies of an informant evaluation memorandum.

The source mentioned in anclosed letterhead.

(protected due to position), who furnished information to SAT ically on 6/23/61. He stated all available space on Pan American flights out of Havana, Cuba, has been reserved from approximately July 26, to December 28, 1961. The estimate of 14,000 persons who plan to depart Cuba, mentioned in enclosed letterhead memorandum, is based on ten Pan American flights each week from Havana, Cuba, to Miami, Florida, carrying seventy persons per flight for a period of twenty weeks. stated the list of persons helding reservations for these flights is maintained by Pan American's Miami, Florida, Office. He stated he felt a representative of Pan American in Miami would be glad to furnish the FBI additional information concerning persons holding these reservations if the FBI needed this information.

Enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "Confidential" to protect identity of source mentioned therein, who is furnishing information of continuing value in internal security matters.

RUC

2 Bureau (Enc. 9)

1-Miami (105-177) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)

1-New York (109-112) (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)

1-WFO

Copy to: CIA/State/RMS

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ONI/OSI/G-2

by routing slip for info.

Date

Date

ENCLOSURE

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WFO 27-1017

Miami and New York furnished copies for information due to their mutual interest in Cuban matters.



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C. June 28, 1961

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA LATERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On June 23, 1961, a source advised information had come to his attention that one of the major United States airlines expected to transport approximately 14,000 persons out of Cuba between the latter part of July, 1961, and the latter part of Becember, 1961. Source stated it was estimated that approximately 12,000 of these persons would be Cubans and 2,000 would be Americans.

This source advised whether all of these 14,000 persons would be allowed to leave Cuba was another question. He stated there was no way of knowing if Cuba's Prime Minister, Fidel Castro, would permit all of the 12,000 Cubans to depart in view of the changing conditions there.

DECLASSIFIED BY DEPO MENSION ON 51104

This document contains neither recommendations for conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and its bound to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

All from the day of the

/09-12-210-3138 ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington 25, B. C. Jane 28, 1961

Title

PORRIGH POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Character

ENTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference

Monorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREINIS UNCLASSIFIED BY COLORS AS
DATE STILL BY COLORS AS

109-12-210-3138

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TO DATE: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210) 6/28/61 SAC, MIAMI (105-3902) Activities Spolitical DECLASSIFY ON: 257 ied peroto Alter deter SUBJECT: CUBAN SITUATION IS - CUBA 510 Re Miami airtel to the Bureau dated 5/6/61, furnishing information provided by 670 the April 17, 1961, liberation attempt against the FIDEL CASTRO regime. 33 PH '54EC' 18 Bureau (RM) (2 - 105 - 3902)(1 - 62 - 3573)ESPIONAGE NA GED: bam

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very intensely about the seriousness of the world situation and appecially with regard to the communist take-over in Cuba, and he had decided to devote his life to fighting communism wherever he can.

lives in Miami. He said he expects to return to Miami from time to time and that he hoped to maintain some contact with the FBI.

brc 670

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said he wanted this office to know about all of the above described facts as he has great confidence in the FBI. No effort was made to direct the activities of

bis o

This information is furnished strictly for the Bureau's confidential information and any further pertinent information furnished by furnished to the Bureau promptly.

DIRECTOR, FBI

(109-12-210)

DATE:

JUNE 30, 1961

SAC, NEW ORLEANS

(105-1474)

SUBJECT:

CUBAN SITUATION

IS - CUBA

Political Matters- Caba

Re New Orleans letter to the Bureau dated 4/25/61.

The material referred to in referenced New Orleans letter has been handled in accordance with the last paragraph of Page 2 and first paragraph of Page 3 of referenced New Orleans letter.

The above is for the information of the Bureau.

Bureau (RM) New Orleans

WCD/mjw (3)

LINFORMATION CONTAINED Brokus ace Ace di



FD-36 (Rev. 12-13 54)	SECRET	Mr. Tolson Mr. Belmont Mr. Mohr Mr. Callahan Mr. Conrad Mr. DeLoach
Transmit the following in Via	Date: 6/28/61 (Type in plain text or code) (Priority or Method of Me	Mr. Eyyris Mr. Malone Mr. Rosen Mr. Sullivan Mr. Tavel Mr. Trotter Tele. Room Mr. Ingram
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"Confidential" therein could r of a confidenti compromise his	nclosed letterhead memo is cinasmuch as the information reasonably result in the idental informant of continuing value effectiveness.	reported tification
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Prensa Latina is a Latin American news service with headquarters in Havana, Cuba.

The "Organization of American States Directory of Delegations," dated April, 1961, reflects His Excellency Senor Don Carlos M. Eschuga as Cuban Ambassador and Representative to the Organization of American States.

The "Telephone Directory", published by the USDS, dated June, 1961, reflects Lincoln White as Director, Office of News, Bureau of Public Affairs, USDS.

In regard to Isider F. Stone, mentioned above, it is noted that en June 26, 1950, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had been acquainted with Stone for 15 or 20 years. According to the informant, Stone had not been a member of the Communist Party (CP), when he first met him; however, during the mid-1930's Stone did become a member of the CP. The informant advised that he received information substantiating Stone's membership in the CP not only from CP functionaries such as Israel Amter and Jack Stachel, but also from

The informant had also been advised that Stone assisted the CP by aiding in the preparation of attacks on enemies of the CP.

The Communist Party, United States of America, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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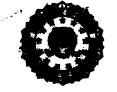
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U TED STATES DEPARTMENT C JUSTICE

FEBERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Break, Bor Jersey June 20, 1961

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109-12-210-3143

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UNITED STATES C' ERNMENT 1emorandum DATE: DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210) TO JUN 29 1961 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED SAC, MIAMI (105-3902) HEREIN M "Political 'Matter SUBJECT: CUBAN SITUATION ton, Reclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memerandum dated and captioned as above. One copy is being furnished to the New York Office designated as m, is on route to New York, New York, where he will work at will live 62 67e 67C Atlanta, Scorgia, business 670 stays in with copies 7/9/11 STIDSURIE a encl, detached REC- 6 (1 - 110)1 - New York (Bael. 1) (BM) 135 JUN 30 1961 1 - 105-2878 MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS (1 - 110-5 BCCC) GED: bam (8) USIA Copy to: CIA/State/B ONI/OSI/G-2 82 by routing slip for info. 56 JUL 11 1961 Date 7/6/62 by FTH

OFTIONAL FORM NO. 10

MN 105-3902

appeared to be a very conscientious anti-Communist Cuban with a good knowledge of the English language.

bielo

It is felt that the New York Office may desire to consider the possibility of developing as a PSI, it being noted that he will be employed



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

105-3902

Miami, Florida

JUN 29 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREINIS LINGLASSIFIED CALLED CE AND DATE STORY OF THE PROPERTY OF T

RE: CUBAN SITUATION

On June 16, 1961, who has furnished insufficient information to enable his reliability to be evaluated, advised that he had arrived in Miami, Florida, the previous Wednesday, from Havana, Cuba, and desired to furnish the following information, which he thought might be of value to the United States.

12 670

MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS

Colombia the bombing attack which took place against Camp Colombia on April 15, 1961, at about 6:00 A.M. He said this attack appeared to be very effective and that three or four planes on the field were destroyed. However, as of that time, everyone in Havana knew that most of the planes of the Castre regime had been moved to San Julien (now known as Gramma Field), which was not bombed by the liberation forces. He said although he himself has not seen any Russian MIGS, it is commonly said in Havana that the Castro regime now has plenty of these planes.

said that within the past few weeks,
observed thousands of Greehoslovakian army
trucks, jeeps and tractors being unleaded from boats
in Havana Harber. He said that an individual known to
him as a Communist, employed in the Banco Macienal, teld
him these trucks would be used by Fidel Castro in exporting
Communism to Latin America.

(A.m.)

They

Free Livery

3145

said the Fosca Apartment Building, one of the largest in Mavana, is occupied solely by Guehoslovakians, who now number in the thousands. He said there are also a great many Russians and Chinese in Guba, but that the Guehoslovakians seem to predominate in number.

62 670

Four barreled anti-aircraft guns are located everywhere in Havana. Cuba gives the impression of being an armed camp. The Militia and their military equipment are not concentrated in any specific area, but are scattered everywhere. He estimated the Militia now totals about 400,000. Of this number, between 30 and 35 per cent are believed to be against Fidel Castre; however, they are afraid to make known their feelings because of fear of reprisals and because they are unorganised as a group.

about 500,000 "Chivates" or "steel pigeens" eperating in five man units on a block system throughout Cuba. He said practically all of the educated people of Cuba, with the exception of those who had been unsuccessful prior to the time of Castro, are against Castro, but they are unorganized and afraid to express themselves because of fear that the block informer system will disclose them to the Castro regime. In the more expensive neighborhoods there are generally few informers, but in the poorer neighborhoods, practically everyone is a "Chivate".

The Militia is predominately leyal to Pidel Castro expept as noted above. The army has almost been dissolved. Recently, according to the party has almost been of his, who is a Captain in the Guban Police, told him that the Militia was about to take over all of the military and police functions in Guba. This Captain of Police disclosed to that Efiginio Ameijeiras, Chief of the Guban Revolucion Police, told the Captain to prepare to go into the hills to fight against Castro in the event the Militia should take over the police.

62 670

Communist indecrination experts visit all banks, stores, factories and cooperatives once or twice every week to fill the employees of these establishments with anti-United States propagands. They also attack

the church. At every factory or large size business establishment, the employees are required to volunteer for night guard duty once every twelve days. The purpose of this routine is to prevent sabetage.

On about May 15, 1961, employees of the Banco Macional were served notice by the Castro Government that everyone would have to enlist in the Militia or go to jail. This notification had been directed to all business establishments and aroused such widespread discord that the idea was temporarily pigeonholed.

said that the Cuban people in Havana who did not believe in the Castro regime, were greatly disappointed when the April 17 invasion failed. He said that all of those people looked to the United States as their last hope against Communism. He expressed the opinion that if the United States does not intervene militarily, Fidel Castro's Communist regime will never be everthrown. He said that all of the anti-Communist people in Cuba, including many of the Militia, would welcome United States intervention.

ECONOMIC MATTERS

670

said the value of the Cuban pese has continued to decline to the point where it is now worth about fifteen or twenty cents. The Cuban Government has been printing paper mency in tremendous quantities without gold or silver backing. Both sugar and tobacco production are far below normal. The townist industry is practically nil. The Cuban economy is therefore suffering tremendously for lack of American dollars. However, the Cuban people are accepting the many shortages in consumer products such as seap, beer, staples, clothing, etc., as Castro places the blame upon the United States.

there is not one single Government cooperative in Cuba operating at a profit.

Property of the FBI - This memorandum is leaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which leaned.

FBI Date: 6/28/61 PLAIN TEXT Transmit the following in _ (Type in plain text or code) REGISTERED MAIL AIRTEL Via ___ (Priority or Method of Mailing) DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210) BAC. NEWARK (109-5) PORRIGH POLITICAL MATTERS 570 Re Newark teletype to the Bureau and Chicago data Inclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a self aplanetery letterhead memorandum. Three copies are enclosed Chicago Office. On 6/23/61 a PCI of the Chicago isphonically contacted that office and advised he ig the International Convention of Lions Club Atlantic City, New Jersey. To state vention. He stated he was personally sour who had advised him he had information ling reviet impallations being made in Cuba and that pired to advise the IBI of these installations. and arrangements were made to interview was interviewed by SAS i information furnished by his letterhead n er badun. ileal Mitters-Cui

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obtained both through his personal observations and information furnished to him confidentially by businessman in Bayamo, Oriente, Cuba.

Subsequent to the interview of also a delegate to the Lions International Convention, contacted SAS and and requested an interview. The information furnished by set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum. requested that his identity be concealed and accordingly, he is being designated as Confidential Informant in the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

Subsequent to the interview of contacted SAS and and and requested an interview. The information furnished by is also set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum. The requested that his identity be concealed and accordingly, he is being designated as Confidential Informant in the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

In addition to the information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum stated who is remaining in Cuba and continuing the operation of

and as such, has collected photographs of military installations and movements in Cuba which he has reduced to micro-film.

stated he desired to make these micro-films available to the FBI and further, that he desired to make arrangements to turn over additional micro-films as he obtained them from his son.

have free access to take photographs throughout Cuba, and as a result, have no difficulty in obtaining photographs of military establishments and movements.

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NK 109-5

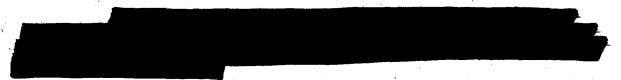
was advised the FBI would accept such microfilm, and he stated he would communicate with and
have him forward the micro-films he now has to him in Chicago,
Illinois, and would also advise to forward additional
films as they are obtained.

61C

with the rural and industrial areas of Cuba. He expressed willingness to assist the FBI in any manner that he could and specifically pointed out his engineering background and experience could be utilized in the preparation and review of cartographic material.

stated he was forced to flee Cuba because of his activity in the underground. He stated the group to which he belonged and consisted of physicians, lawyers, engineers, and members of the Lions Clubs and other service clubs in Cuba.

stated he had not been contacted by any members of the U.S. intelligence organizations and he stated he desired to furnish his information exclusively to the FBI.



The following is a physical description of as obtained through observation and interview:

Name Race Sex Age DOB POB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION **FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey June 28, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREINIFY DATE

PORT

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

On June 24, 1961, Confidential Informant with whom contact has been insufficient to determine reliability, advised he is a resident of Cuba and self employed

Cuba, there is located a military headquarters which quarters six hundred men. This army headquarters is located just off of the main street of Bayamo. In addition, there are 8,000 members of the militia stationed at Bayamo and on active, full time duty.

He stated that at a point near the junction of the Main Street of Bayamo and the National Highway, also called the Central Road of Cuba, and to the south of the National Highway, there are located the principal warehouses for Government material, civil and military, for Oriente Province,

Highway and at a point seven kilometers from the junction of the Main Street of Bays o and the National Highway, there is a road leading south to Guisa, Criente, Cuba. Between the National Highway and the town of Guisa on this road, there is a hill known locally as "Long Piedra". From "Long Piedra", looking on a south easterly direction can be seen, without binoculars, large excevations on the measuret mountain. About 2,000 workers are employed in these excevations and are housed in an enclosed and guarded housing area on the site. These workers, who are Cuban nationals, are not permitted to leave the site: and visitors are not permitted to signoach it, The excevations continue on a twenty-four hour besits and the area is completely lighted at night.

He stated he did not know the purposes for which these excavations are intended, but, he said, it is reported they are to be used for either rocket platforms or the storage of munitions.

> 109-12-210-3146 ENCLOSURE

62

He stated he did not know the depth of the excavations but he said he has been advised the excavations contain a concrete building which is covered by fifteen meters of soil, and the buildings are being constructed with a roof of concrete two meters in thickness with walls of concrete one meter in thickness.

He stated that the mountain in which these excavations are being made is a part of the Sierra Maestra chain.

He stated that in addition to the excavations near Guisa, there are also excavations of the same type in the Sierra Maestra mountains in the vicinity of La Plata, Purial de Jibacoa and Minas de Frio, Oriente, Cuba, and in addition, in the vicinity of these latter towns, natural caves are being enlarged as underground fortifications.

He stated also that underground installations are being constructed in the vicinities of Santiago de Cuba and San Antonio de los Baños.

stated that several rocket platforms have been observed being unloaded at the port of Mariel, Pinar del Rio Province.

also stated that within the past several months a number of cargo vessels have arrived at the ports of Mariel, Pinar del Rio Province, and Matanzas, Matanzas Province, and unloaded munitions and arms. These vessels, he said, were under the Russian flag.

stated that over 100 Russian MIG jet fighter planes are now in Cuba and are located at air bases in San Antonio de las Banos and Santiago de Cuba. He stated these jets are being flown by Chinese pilots.

stated that Cuban industry is being supervised by technicians from Czechoslovakia, who reside at the Havana Riviera and Rosito Hornedo Hotels in Havana, Cuba. A number of Russian and Chinese technicians also stay at these two hotels.

Rio, a tunnel has been constructed between the town of Punta de Muralla and Bahia Honda. The purpose of this tunnel is not known, he said, but a large amount of shipping is being conducted from the harbor at the Bay of Honda. Stated this tunnel bisects the Sierra de los Organos. He stated that the northern entrance of this tunnel is roughly on a line with Miami, Florida.

On June 24, 1961, Confidential Informant 270 with whom contact has been insufficient to determine 700 reliability, advised he is a resident of Cuba and self employed

stated that opposition to the Castro regime is very pronounced in the Province of Camaguey. He stated the faculty of the University of Camaguey, Camaguey, Cuba, was almost entirely in opposition to Castro and as a result of this opposition, the University has been closed and all of the faculty members dismissed.

stated that the bulk of the ranches and sugar plantations in Camaginay Province have been seized by the Castro Government and landlords who owned more than one plantation or ranch have been permitted to keep only their smallest holding and then only if they reside on the property.

stated that within the past several months about seventy Russian technicians have been assigned to the Province of Camaguey to teach agriculture to the peasants. He stated these technicians have not been successful because of the indifference and ignorance of the peasants. He stated the Castro Government has undertaken

an ambitious program in Camaguey Province to overcome the high percentage of illiteracy among the peasants. He stated most of the teachers assigned to that area are teenagers with limited education, and the program has not been successful.

stated that prior to the Castro regime
the Province of Camague's had produced enough beef to supply
the needs of Cuba and also to have a surplus for export.

Stated that beef production has fallen off so much
that Cuba now faces a shortage of beef and by late summer,
Cuba will have to import beef to meet its domestic needs.

620

On June 24, 1961, Confidential Informant with whom contact has been insufficient to determine reliability, advised he is a native of Cuba

62 670

observed a Russian freighter being unloaded in the Port of Mariel, Pinar del Rio. He stated he observed a number of rocket platforms being unloaded. He stated he observed over eighty large trailer trucks being unloaded with cases of ammunition of all calibers, including 75 mm. He said each truck carried over two hundred large cases of ammunition. He stated he observed these trucks being convoyed to a military base located at San Julian, Pinar del Rio, which base was used during World War II. He stated he observed that these ammunition cases contained the letters, "U.S.S.R."

stated that on June 11, 1961, he observed two Russian destroyers, carrying the Cuban flag, convoying three large Russian freighters into the Bay of Matanzas, Havana Province.

Bay, a new road has been constructed leading off the Central Road (National Highway) to Punta de Sabanilla, He

stated this road teminates at Punta de Sabilla and back some distance from the bay is a check point on the road which is heavily guarded. Vehicles are required to stop at this point and the drivers have to leave the vehicles and drivers come out from a large structure which has recently been constructed at this point. The vehicles are then driven by these drivers to this structure and loaded.

stated there is heavy construction, of a military nature, being carried out at Mayari and NiCaro, both in Oriente Province.

the NiCaro Nickel plant being dismantled. He stated this plant was shipped to Russia the material being loaded for shipment.

stated that over 60,000 militia men are now stationed on the southern end of the Isle of Pines. He stated the only activity he knows of on the Isle of Pines is the operation of a number of prisons. However, he said, these prisons do not require that many militia men.

stated that all food is in short supply and the bulk of Cuba's food production is being exported.

stated that during the forepart of June, 1961, a shipment of clive oil arrived at the Port of Matanzas from Spain. He stated this cargo was unloaded directly into a Russian tanker berthed across the dock from the ship from Spain and the entire cargo trans-shipped to Russia. Stated clive oil is in very short supply throughout Cuba and practically unobtainable in Havana.

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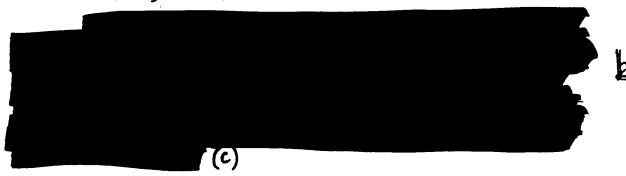
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Director, FBI June 29, 1961
Re: FOREIGN POLITICAL ANTERS - CUBA

Bufile 109-12-210



The above information is being set forth in detail in the belief that may possibly be developed and utilized by the Miami Office.

It is noted that information concerning have received appropriate dissemination by originating source.

In the event additional information of interest is received relating to Cuban matters the Bureau will be promptly advised.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETATION

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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letters which, when she does so refer, knows that by the name of knows that

habits but should he receive any further information which might be pertinent in captioned matters, he will immediately advise the Baltimore Office.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Federal Eureau of Investigation June 29, 1961

CUBAN SITUATION

Confidential Informant who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 28, 1961, that he had learned from a source inside Cuba that nine Russians directing Cuban laborers are exploiting an iron mine in the Florida-Esmeralda area, Camaguey Province, Cuba. This mine is located just off the highway approximately twenty miles from Florida towards Esmeralda. The mine has been known in the past by the name of Felipito and the Russians who are operating it are residing in the residence of the former administrator of the Florida Sugar Mill. in Florida, Cuba, who was an American by the name of was managing this sugar mill as a subsidiary of an American sugar company which has now been taken over by the Cuban Government.

said that the iron mine, he understands, is producing iron ore but he cannot advise of the amount of production nor of its potential capacity.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY GOLFONGE AGELY

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CONFIDENTIAL

109-12-210-3147 ENCLOSURE

DIRECTOR, FBI (109-12-210)

DATE: JUN 2 9 1961

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SAC, MIAMI (105-3902)

Political MATTERS

WEAN SITUATION

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Enclosed herewith are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

who was contacted by SA contac

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This memorandum is being classified "confidential" by since data reported from could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential information of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

Two copies of this memorandum are being furnished CIA, Miami, in accordance with request of

It is suggested that copies of this memorandum, among other agencies, be furnished to CIA and the U.S. Information Agency

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UNITED STATES DEALER ENALOF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

MM 105-3902

Miami, Florida

CUBAN SITUATION

On June 15, 1961, an individual engaged in the electronics profession, who has some knowledge of both pro and anti-CASTRO activities, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information:

The Colegio Nacional de Radio Mecanicos (National College of Radio Mechanics), which is in effect a union of radio technicians in Cuba, has recently received instructions from the Cuban Government of FIDEL CASTRO to alter the radios of Cuban citizens at such time as they are brought in for repairs, so that the short wave reception band with which they had been previously equipped, would be rendered inoperative. The pointed out that eventually only programs transmitted on the standard broadcast bands would be able to be heard by individuals in Cuba unless such individuals received short wave transmissions clandestinely.

reported that radio programs on short wave and standard broadcast band frequencies emanating from Swan Island, are being received poorly in Cuba, according to his sources. He said it appears that these stations are not located strategically to direct strong radio signals into Cuba.

CONFIDENTIAL

109-12-210-3-148 ENCLOSURE 62

CUBAN SITUATION

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Plorida, transmits a Spanish language program from 11:30 P.M. to 12:30 A.M. nightly. During the week of June 8 to June 15, 1961, informed that the transmitting frequency for this station, which is 710 kilocycles, had been "jammed". In other words, an electronic device transmitting a signal had been put on the air in an effort to make the transmissions of Radio Station WGBS unintelligible to listeners in Guba. The also noted that Radio Station WGBS transmits a Spanish language program from 5:00 A.M. to 6:00 A.M. daily, and that this "jamming device" is again turned on to render these transmissions unintelligible.

Radio Station WKWF, located at Key West, Florida, transmits Spanish language programs during the evening and morning hours on a frequency of 1,600 kilocycles. During the week of June 8 to 15, 1961, had observed that a "jamming" device had been placed on WKWF's frequency in order to render these signals unintelligible.

It was belief that the jamming device on the frequencies of the two stations identified above are actually located in Cuba.

informed that during the evening and early morning hours certain stations transmitting programs from the United States are heard very clearly throughout the Island of Cuba because of their clear channels and the fact that they utilize high-powered transmitters. Identified these stations with their appropriate call letters: WBT, Charlotte, North Carolina; WWA, Wheeling, West Virginia; WWL, New Orleans, Louisiana; WHAS, Louisville, Kentucky; WLAC, Mashville, Tennessee; WCKY, Cincinnati, Chio.



CUBAN SITUATION

pointed out WGBS at Miami transmits with a power of 50,000 watts during the daytime hours at Miami; however, it lowers its power during the evening and morning hours to 10,000 watts in order that it not interfere with transmissions of Radio Station WOR, New York, New York.

is of the opinion and belief that because of action by the Cuban Government to prevent information being received on short-wave frequencies within Cuba, the United States Government will be limited in transmitting programs to reach the Cuban people. He moted it also appears that the CASTRO Government has undertaken a program to prevent programs emanating from the United States on standard broadcast frequencies from reaching the Cuban made the following suggestion: people. Therefore, The United States Government should give consideration to the simultaneous broadcasting of Spanish language programs beamed to the Cuben people from the radio transmitters Pis of the opinion of the above described stations. that the most opportune time for these transmissions would be between 12:00 midnight and 2:00 A.M. Eastern Standard Time. Transmissions should be made again from 5:00 to 6:00 A.M. Eastern Standard Time in order to reach the Cuban people.

It was belief observation that if simultaneous transmissions are made from these clear channel stations in the United States, the CASTRO Government would not have sufficient jamming equipment to prevent these programs from reaching the Cuban people. It was his belief that if the CASTRO Government did attempt to jam one or two of these programs, the Cuban people would eventually learn that these programs were being broadcast simultaneously and within a matter of seconds would be able to change their receiving frequencies.



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CUBAN SITUATION

also observed that it had been his experience that a jamming device located in Havana, Cuba, would only blanket out the reception of radio signals in the Havana area, but that these transmissions would be able to be received favorably in other parts of the Island where the strength of the jamming device would be diminished.

PROPERTY OF FBI - This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents should be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

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-			Mr. Tolson
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Approved:

56 JUL 13 1961 Agent in Charge

Sent Per. M

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DATE: .6/30/61 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 11 151516

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUSA

Transmitted herewith to the Bureau are eleven copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above. Two of the eleven copies are suggested for Legat, Mexico, since it has been reported by two sources

and

have resigned and will either return to Cuba or possibly come to the United States.

The sources in the enclosed memorandum are identified as follows:

The identities of both of these sources have been concealed at their request.

has furnished information on certain general files of interest to the Bureau on several occasions. He went to Cuba shortly after the invasion effort failed on April 29, 1961, and he returned to the U.S. on June 19, 1961.

Bureau (Encl. 11) (2 - Legat, Mexico) 66 JUL 13 1961 (1 - 105-1747)

ESPIONAGE NA INT. Copy to: CIA/State/

ONI/OSI/G2 by routing slip for info. Date 7-5-6/ by ERHAM

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

105-1747

Miami, Florida

TANKED June 30, 1961

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA

Resignation of Castro Supporters From Other Latin-American Countries.

On June 22, 1961, who has just returned from Cuba and who has furnished iable information in the past, advised that merried to a Cuban.

After CASTRO took over in Cuba,

In recent months, a Russian technician has been appointed to look over his shoulder, apparently in order to learn enough to be able to take over the work of his feelings or wounded his "Mexican dignity," because heresigned about June tenth of fifteenth, and either has or will come to the United States in the very near future. Source does not know if is a communist but advised he must at least be an ultra-liberal.

with whom insufficient contact has been had to evaluate his reliability, but who is familiar with many persons in the Petroleum industry in Cuba and some Cuban Cabinet members, advised that the Mexican, is known by the nickname of

1-12-210-3152 NCLOSURE

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS

he is presently but definitely not a communist. He stated he had heard that had
had some kind of a bitter disagreement with a Russian superior
or technician and had resigned and would soon be leaving
Cuba either for the United States or Mexico.

etated that

He also resigned last week but the Cuban Government refused to accept it in less than 90 days. This man is a and is disgusted with the Cuban-communist system. Source stated he is well acquainted with and believes he is a liberal but not a communist.

also a Mexican, and a commist.

was employed in

because he had not been consulted before they were actually made; was also promptly moved from a very expensive home to considerably smaller and cheaper quarters. Source stated subject greatly resented having his ego deflated and felt personally insulted. He resigned, although he is a Communist Party member, according to his own admission, and he definitely talks the party line.

Continued Fear by Castro Leaders of Revolt or Invasion.

further informed that RAUL CASTRO stays in Santiago de Cuba and the Province of Oriente because the government still fears there may be an open revolt due to

RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS

hunger and the extreme scarcity of many necessities in that Province. The government keeps the people agitated and occupied with propaganda, indicating that they expect an invasion by the U.S. or by mercenaries paid by the U.S. RAUL CASTRO is the brother of FIDEL CASTRO, Minister of Defense and, in fact, head of CASTRO's armed forces.

to have completely disappeared from Cuban public life since the latter part of February or early March, 1961.

-Source stated that while it might be one of the popular "Cuban rumors," it is nevertheless common gossip in Cuba that was not a communist and when she became fully aware that the CASTRO regime was communist, and she had to be subjected to communist domination and control, she refused to have anything to do with

Additional Informer Coverage

stated that the campaign to develop broader and more intensified coverage of the people residing in Cuba has been undertaken and put into effect by the Cuban Government. Source stated that there is a G-2 informant in each block and each block also has numerous sub-informants who report to the block chief. Large apartment buildings are covered in the same fashion; there is a floor chief

Rach floor chief in an apartment reports to an over-all apartment building informant. The informants are supposed to be alert to anyone unfavorably discussing the government, any of its government leaders, or any of the government's dealings with Soviet-Bloc countries, or criticizing failure to deal with the U.S. and capitalist nations. A number of the large churches are not used and have been converted into workers' centers known as "Circulo de Obreros." One outstanding example is

RE: POREIGN POLITICAL NATTERS

(UBP)

that of the church of San Jose de Las Lajas, which is a well-known church in Cuba, which has been converted into a workers' center.

Additional coverage has been undertaken through the Cuban militia. Stated that by no means are all employees forced to be militia men; however, his company has 26 militia men out of 100 employees.

Special Training for Certain Militia Members

operating a special school known as the Comisario Politico, (Political Commissary).

She is a CP nember; speaks and writes excellent English, has an American visa in her Cuben passmert and is a good friend of

along with these subsequently to be graduated, will form groups and who, in the future, will judge those accused of political crimes.

Political Disturbances in Oriente

CUBA

stated that

was a good personal friend of FIDEL CASTRO,
he was not at all subtle and was very outspoken against communism, after had convinced him of the dangers of
communism.

On About Tuesday, June 13, 1961, there was a large disturbance and demonstration in the town of Manzanille, Oriente, Cuba. A large delegation of the city's population marched down the main street to the city hall. They carried several large placards, divided principally into three groups: Ane group of placards read: "Long Live our Socialist Revolution."; a second group, "Long Live the Maximum Leader FIDEL CASTRO"; and the third group read, "We are hungry; we want to eat."

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RE: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS

As soon as sufficient militiamen could be rallied, the signs were torn away from the crowds and they were dispersed. Stated it was the largest public scandal and demonstration of discontent with the present Cuban regime that he had witnessed in a considerable period of time.

The same thing, but on a smaller scale, happened in the Oriente towns of Helguin and Palma Soriano. The government sent in truck loads of pumpkins, malanga and boniato. Halanga is a starchy root similar to a potato, and boniato is also a root vegetable similar to the sweet potato. Stated the people were grabbing the boniato from the trucks and biting into them, as though they had had no food at all for a considerable time.

He stated this condition of extreme hunger which existed widely outside the Province and city of Havana is causing the CASTRO Government to be passing through a very critical political stage.

stated that he did not foresee any outright uprising against the CASTRO Government since, with or without food, the majority of the common people of Cuba would be subjected to the now ruthless communiat control. However, he noted that this situation is damaging to the CASTRO revolution, since it has served to greatly reduce and, in some instances, totally eliminate enthusiasm on the part of the people and respect for many of CASTRO's popular proposals, such as that of asking everyone to help cut the sugar cane.

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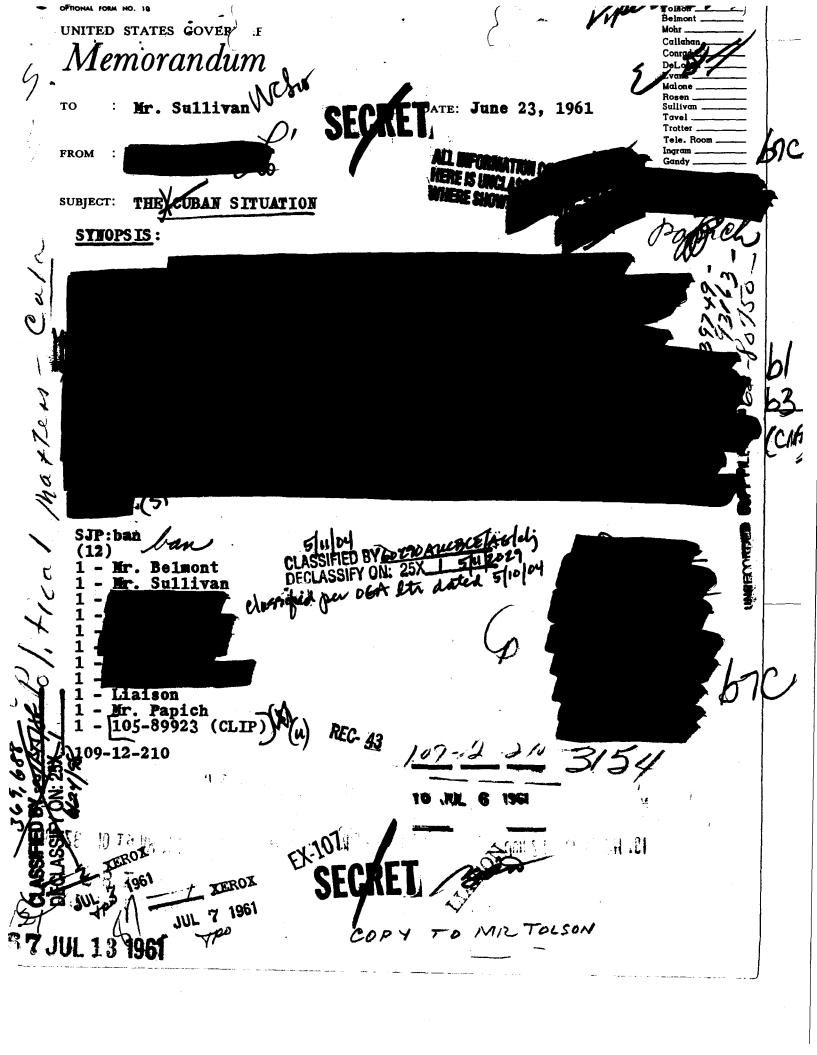
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Memorandum to Sulliva ECRET

ACTION:

1. Liaison will continue to follow developments through contacts in other agencies.

DETAILS:

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SCHREI.

Memorandum to Sullivan
Re: THE CUBAN SITUATION

With regard to the White House position, the individual who has been "calling the shots" appears to be the He has not come up with anything constructive. In addition, Adelph Berle periodically gets involved in the Cuban situation. Quite often his ideas conflict with those of State officials. Quoted an unidentified State Department official as saying: "You tell us what is going on."

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